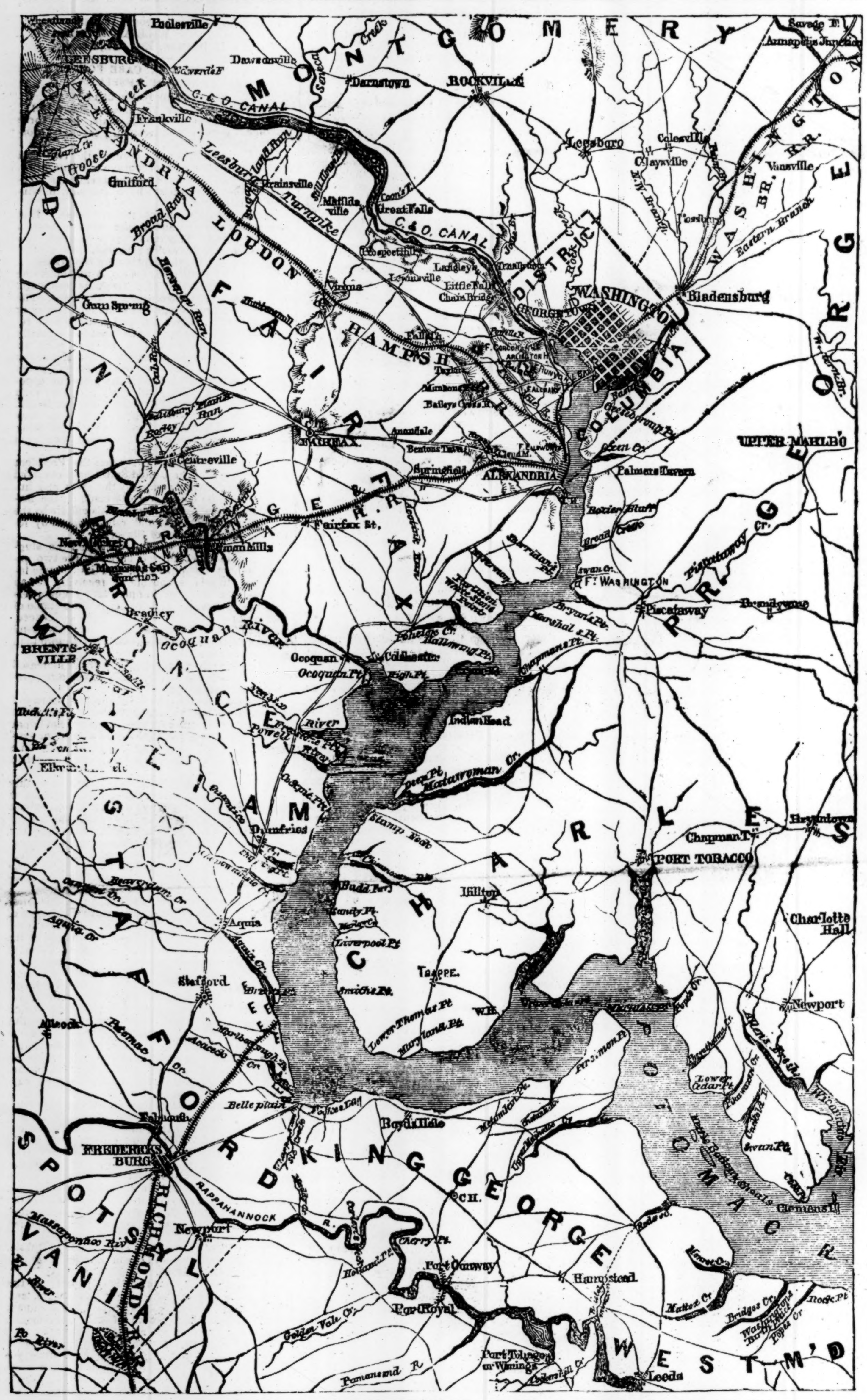
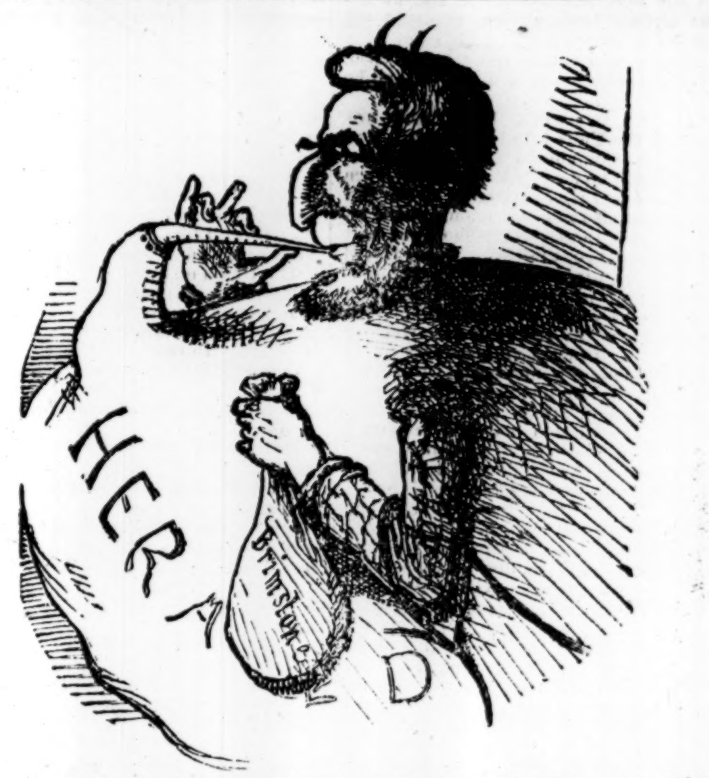
The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3189. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIRGINIA.

From LEESBURGH to MATHIAS POINT and the RAPPAHANNOCK, including WASHINGTON and MANASSAS.





Brother Bennett (Profanely Styled "the Satanic,") Inflating his Well-Known First-Class, A No. 1 Wind-Bag, Herald.

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

Whether the *Tribune* or the TIMES has the larger circulation, we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between* TWENTY-NIVE AND THIRTY THOUSAND *daily.*

Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald,* THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT. *Its daily sale of papers averages from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together have* ONE-HALF *as many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have attained a *daily issue as high as* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times,* but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND *dailies.*

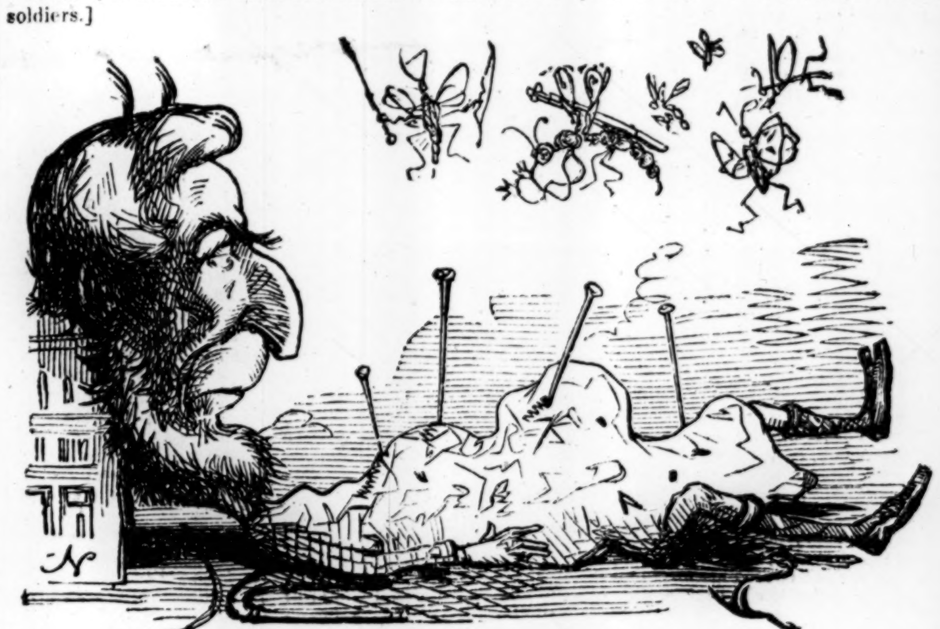
Fom the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND *every day.*

How the Aforesaid First-class Wind-bag was Punctured by the Following WAGERS OFFERED BY THE TIMES:

$2,500	that the *Herald's* daily issue is NOT	135,000
$2,500	that it is not	105,000
$2,500	that it is not	100,000
$2,500	that it is not	75,000
$2,500	that the TIMES' average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500	that it is over	30,000
$2,500	that it is over	40,000
$2,500	that it is over	50,000
$2.000	that it is over	75,000

[The conditions of this wager were that one-half the whole amount should be forthwith deposited in bank, and that the whole sum should be handed over by the winner to the families of volunteer soldiers.]



DISASTROUS RESULT!

Brother Bennett Resorts to the Consolations of Religion.

From the Herald, Dec. 5.

Betting, even when fair, is AGAINST OUR RELIGION, and we cannot consent to let him have the information he seeks in that way.

From the Herald, Dec. 7.

Mr. Mephistophiles GREELEY and that little villain RAYMOND are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own petty papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them,—but *their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain.* THE PRACTICE OF BETTING IS IMMORAL. *We cannot approve of it.* It may suit GREELEY and RAYMOND, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, *but it will not do for us.*

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR.

Report of Capt. Wilkes to the Navy Department.

Capt. Wilkes' Orders to Lieut. Fairfax.

UNITED STATES STEAMER, SAN JACINTO, }
AT SEA, Nov. 16. }

SIR: In my dispatch by Commander TAYLOR, I confined myself to the reports of the movements of this ship and the facts connected with the capture of Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, EUSTIS and MACFARLAND, as I intended to write you particularly relative to the reasons which induced my action in making these prisoners.

When I heard at Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba, of these Commissioners having landed on the Island of Cuba, and that they were at Havana, and would depart in the English steamer of the 7th of November, I determined to intercept them, and carefully examined all the authorities on international law to which I had access, viz.: KENT, WHEATON, VATTELL, besides various decisions of Sir WM. SCOTT, and other Judges of the Admiralty Court of Great Britain, which bore upon the rights of neutrals and their responsibilities.

The Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, having issued proclamations that the Confederate States were viewed, considered, and treated as belligerents, and knowing that the ports of Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland, in the West Indies, were open to their vessels, and that they were admitted to all the courtesies and protection vessels of the United States received, every aid and protection being given them, proved clearly that they acted upon this view and decision, and brought them within the international law of search and under the responsibilities. I therefore felt no hesitation in boarding and searching all vessels of whatever nation I fell in with, and have done so.

The question arose in my mind whether I had the right to capture the *persons* of these Commissioners—whether *they* were amenable to capture. There was no doubt I had the right to capture vessels with *written* dispatches—they are expressly referred to in all authorities, subjecting the vessel to seizure and condemnation, if the Captain of the vessel had the knowledge of their being on board. But these gentlemen were not dispatches in the literal sense, and did not seem to come under that designation, and nowhere could I find a case in point.

That they were Commissioners, I had ample proof from their own avowal, and bent on mischievous and traitorous errands against our country—to overthrow its institutions and enter into treaties and alliances with foreign States, expressly forbidden by the Constitution.

They had been presented to the Captain-General of Cuba by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, but the Captain-General told me he had not received them in that capacity, but as distinguished gentlemen and strangers.

I then considered them as the *embodiment* of dispatches, and as they had openly declared themselves as charged with all authority from the Confederate Government to form treaties and alliances tending to the establishment of their independence, I became satisfied that their mission was adverse and criminal to the Union, and it therefore became my duty to arrest their progress and capture them, if they had no passports or papers from the Federal Government, as provided for under the law of nations, viz.: "That foreign Ministers of a belligerent on board of neutral ships are required to possess papers from the other belligerent to permit them to pass free."

Report and assumption gave them the title of Ministers to France and England, but inasmuch as they had not been received by either of those Powers, I did not conceive they had immunity attached to their persons, and were but escaped conspirators, plotting and contriving to overthrow the Government of the United States, and they were therefore not to be considered as having any claim to the immunities attached to the character they thought fit to assume.

As respects the steamer in which they embarked, I ascertained in the Havana that she was a merchan vessel plying between Vera Cruz, the Havana and St. Thomas, carrying the mail by contract.

The agent of the vessel, the son of the British Consul at Havana, was well aware of the character of these persons, that they engaged their passage and did embark in the vessel; his father had visited them, and introduced them as Ministers of the Confederate States, on their way to England and France.

They went in the steamer with the knowledge and consent of the Captain, who endeavored afterwards to conceal them by refusing to exhibit the passenger list and the papers of the vessel. There can be no doubt he knew they were carrying highly important dispatches, and were endowed with instructions inimical to the United States. This rendered his vessel (a neutral) a good prize; and I determined to take possession of her, and, as I mentioned in my report, send her to Key West for adjudication, where, I am well satisfied, she would have been condemned for carrying these persons, and for resisting to be searched; the cargo was also liable, as all the shippers were knowing to the embarkation of these *live* dispatches, and their traitorous motives and actions to the Union of the United States.

I forbore to seize her, however, in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers, who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience as well as disappointment from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas for Europe. I, therefore, concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered the steamer to proceed after the necessary detention to effect the transfer of these commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country, and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates.

I would add that the conduct of Her British Majesty's sbujects, both official and others, showed but litle regard or obedience to her proclamation, by aiding and abetting the views and endeavoring to conceal the persons of the Commissioners.

I have pointed out sufficient reason to show you that my action in this case was derived from a firm conviction that it became my duty to make these parties prisoners, and to bring them to the United States

Although in my giving up this valuable prize I have deprived the officers and crew of a well-earned reward, I am assured they are quite content to forego any advantages which might have accrued to them under the circumstances.

I may add that, having assumed the responsibility. I am willing to abide the result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES WILKES, Captain.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE ORDERS TO LIEUT. FAIRFAX FOR THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA, }
Nov. 8, 1861. }

SIR: You will have the second and third cutters of this ship fully manned and armed, and be, in all respects, prepared to board the steamer *Trent,* now hove to under our guns.

On boarding her, you will demand the papers of the steamer, her clearance from Havana, with the list of passengers and crew.

Should Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. EUSTIS, and Mr. MACFARLAND, be on board, you will make them prisoners, and send them on board this ship immediately, and take possession of her as a prize.

I do not deem it will be necessary to use force—that the prisoners will have the good sense to avoid any necessity for using it; but, if they should, they must be made to understand that it is their own fault. *They must be brought on board.*

All trunks, cases, packages and bags belonging to them, you will take possession of and send on board this ship. Any dispatches found on the persons of the prisoners, or in possession of those on board the steamer, will be taken possession of also, examined, and retained, if necessary.

I have understood that the families of these gentlemen may be with them; if so, I beg you will offer some of them, in my name, a passage in this ship to the United States; and that all the attention and comforts we can command are tendered them, and will be placed at their service.

In the event of their acceptance, should there be anything which the captain of the steamer can spare to increase the comforts in the way of necessaries or stores, of which a war-vessel is deficient, you will please to procure them; the amount will be paid for by the Paymaster.

Lieut. JAMES A. GREER will take charge of the third cutter, which accompanies you, and will assist you in these duties.

I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes the character of our naval service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES WILKES, Captain.
Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, U. S. Navy, Executive Officer *San Jacinto.*

Miscellaneous Items.

The Nashville *Banner* of Nov. 20 is reliably informed that a few evenings ago the family of ANDREW JOHNSON felt so assured that he would make his appearance in Greenville at the head of a Lincoln force, that they made preparations for giving the distinguished traitor a splendid supper upon his arrival. What a delusion?

The Lexington *Advertiser* of the 15th says: "We learn that two negroes belonging to Mr. BOYD, near Benton, shot their master with his own gun on last Sunday night, and then made their escape. The negroes were pursued and finally captured. Mr. BOYD is seriously wounded."

Under the caption, "Coals to Newcastle," the Memphis *Appeal* says: "The steamboat *Louisville* last evening took out 1.075 sacks of salt and 500 sacks of coffee for New-Orleans. After this we expect the day to come when New-Orleans will ship cotton to Memphis."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Nov. 29 says: "The Federal prisoners, ninety-nine in number, reached the city last Friday afternoon. They were confined for safe-keeping in the large building known as Mosby's cotton shed, near the corner of Second and Jackson streets. No one is permitted to visit them."

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* states that S. P. SEWELL, a Yankee school teacher at Memphis, has been arrested by the Committee of Safety, as a person inimical to the South.

The Natchez *Courier* states that parties in that city are actually purchasing the necessaries of life and sending them to New-Orleans on speculation.

The residence of the late Dr. HARNEY, in Baton Rouge, now the property of Gen. HARNEY, of the Federal army, is to be immediately confiscated.

DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR.

Secretary Seward's Letters to our Ministers Abroad.

Masterly Discussion of the Rebellion Movement for the English Government.

Interesting Letters to Ministers Adams, Dayton, Schurz, and others

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1861.

SIR: Although Great Britain and the United States possess adjacent dominions of large extent, and although they divide, not very unequally, a considerable portion of the commerce of the world, yet there are at present only two questions in debate between them. One of these concerns the line of boundary running through Puget's Sound, and involves the title to the island of San Juan. The other relates to a proposition for extinguishing the interest of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in the Territory of Washington. The discussion of these questions has hitherto been carried on here, and there is no necessity for removing it to London. It is expected to proceed amicably, and result in satisfactory conclusions. It would seem, therefore, on first thought, that you would find nothing more to do in England than to observe and report current events, and to cultivate friendly sentiments there towards the United States. Nevertheless, the peculiar condition of our country in the present juncture renders these duties a task of considerable delicacy.

You will readily understand me as alluding to the attempts which are being made by a misguided portion of our fellow-citizens to detach some of the States, and to combine them in a new organization under the name of the Confederate States of America. The agitators in this bad enterprise, justly estimating the influence of the European Powers upon even American affairs, do not mistake in supposing that it would derive signal advantage from a recognition by any of those Powers, and especially Great Britain. Your task, therefore, apparently so simple and easy, involves the responsibility of preventing the commission of an act by the Government of that country which would be fraught with disaster, perhaps ruin, to our own.

It is by no means easy to give you instructions. They must be based on a survey of the condition of the country, and include a statement of the policy of the Government. The insurrectionary movement, though rapid in its progress, is slow in revealing its permanent character. Only outlines of a policy can be drawn, which must largely depend on uncertain events.

The Presidential election took place on the 6th of November last. The canvass had been conducted in all the Southern or Slave States in such a manner as to prevent a perfectly candid hearing there of the issue involved, and so all the parties existing there were surprised and disappointed in the marked result. That disappointment was quickly seized for desperate purposes by a class of persons until that time powerless, who had long cherished a design to dismember the Union, and build up a new Confederacy around the Gulf of Mexico. Ambitious leaders hurried the people forward, in a factious course, observing conventional forms, but violating altogether the deliberative spirit of their Constitutions. When the new Federal Administration came in, on the 4th of March last, it found itself confronted by an insurrectionary combination of seven States, practicing an insidious strategy to seduce eight other States into its councils.

One needs to be as conversant with our federative system as perhaps only American publicists can be to understand how effectually, in the first instance, such a revolutionary movement must demoralize the General Government. We are not only a nation, but we are States also. All public officers, as well as all citizens, owe not only allegiance to the Union, but allegiance also to the States in which they reside. In the more discontented States, the local magistrates and other officers cast off at once their Federal allegiance, and Conventions were held which assumed to absolve their citizens from the same obligations. Even Federal Judges, Marshals, clerks, and revenue officers, resigned their trusts. Intimidation deterred loyal persons from accepting the offices thus rendered vacant. So the most important faculties of the Federal Government in those States abruptly ceased. The resigning Federal agents, if the expression may be used, *attorned* to the revolutionary authorities, and delivered up to them public funds and other property and possessions of large value. The Federal Government had, through a long series of years, been engaged in building strong fortifications, a navy-yard, arsenals, mints, treasuries, and other public edifices, not in any case for use against those States, but chiefly for their protection and convenience. These had been unsuspectingly left either altogether or imperfectly garrisoned or guarded, and they fell, with little resistance, into the hands of the revolutionary party. A general officer of the army gave up to them a large quantity of military stores and other property, disbanded the troops under his command, and sent them out of the territory of the disaffected States.

It may be stated, perhaps without giving just offence, that the most popular motive in these discontents was an apprehension of designs on the part of the incoming Federal Administration, hostile to the institution of domestic Slavery in the States where it is tolerated by the local Constitutions and laws. That institution and the class which especially cherishes it are not confined to the States which have seceded, but they exist in the eight other so-called Slave States; and these, for that reason, sympathize profoundly with the revolutionary movement. Sympathies and apprehensions of this kind have, for an indefinite period, entered into the bases of political parties throughout the whole country, and thus considerable masses of persons, whose ultimate loyalty could not be doubted, were found, even in the Free States, either justifying, excusing or palliating the movement towards disunion in the seceding States. The party which was dominant in the Federal Government during the period of the last Administration embraced, practically, and held in unreserved communion, all disunionists and sympathizers. It held the Executive Administration. The Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Interior were disunionists. The same party held a large majority of the Senate, and nearly equally divided the House of Represetatives. Disaffection lurked, if it did not openly avow itself, in every department and in every bureau, in every regiment and in every ship-of-war; in the Post-office and in the Custom-house, and in every Legation and Consulate from London to Calcutta. Of four thousand four hundred and seventy officers in the public service, civil and military, two thousand one hundred and fifty-four were representatives of States where the revolutionary movement was openly advocated and urged, even if not actually organized. Our system being so completely federative and representative, no provision had ever been made, perhaps none ever could have been made, to anticipate this strange and unprecedented disturbance. The people were shocked by successive and astounding developments of what the statute-book distinctly pronounced to be sedition and treason, but the magistracy was demoralized and the laws were powerless. By degrees, however, a better sentiment revealed itself. The executive administration hesitatingly, in part, 'reformed itself. The capital was garrisoned; the new President came in unresisted, and soon constituted a new and purely loyal Administration. They found the disunionists perseveringly engaged in raising armies and laying sieges around national fortifications situate within the territory of the disaffected States. The Federal marine seemed to have been scattered everywhere except where its presence was necessary, and such of the military forces as were not in the remote States and Territories were held back from activity by vague and mysterious armistices which had been informally contracted by the late President, or under his authority, with a view to postpone conflict until impracticable concessions to disunion should be made by Congress, or at least until the waning term of his administration should reach its appointed end. Commissioners who had been sent by the new Confederacy were already at the capital demanding recognition of its sovereignty and a partition of the national property and domain. The treasury, depleted by robbery and peculation, was exhausted, and the public credit was prostrate.

It would be very unjust to the American people to suppose that this singular and unhappy condition of things indicated any extreme favor or toleration of the purpose of a permanent dissolution of the Union. On the contrary, disunion at the very first took on a specious form, and it afterwards made its way by ingenious and seductive devices. It inculcated that the Union is a purely voluntary connection, founded on the revocable assent of the several States; that secession, in the case of great popular discontent, would induce consultation and reconciliation, and so that revolution, instead of being war, is peace, and disunion, instead of being dissolution, is union. Though the ordinances of secession in the seceding States were carried through impetuously, without deliberation, and even by questionable majorities, yet it was plausibly urged that the citizens who had remained loyal to the Union might wisely acquiesce, so as ultimately to moderate and control the movement, and in any event that if war should ensue, it would become a war of sections, and not a social war, of all others, and especially in those States, the form of war most seriously to be deprecated. It being assumed that peaceful separation is in harmony with the Constitution, it was urged, as a consequence, that coercion, would, therefore, be unlawful and tyrannical; and this principle was even pushed so far as to make the defensive retaining by the Federal Government of its position within the limits of the seceding States, or where it might seem to overawe or intimidate them, an act of such forbidden coercion. Thus it happened that for a long time, and in very extensive districts even, fidelity to the Union manifested itself by demanding a surrender of its powers and possessions, and compromises with or immunity towards those who were engaged in overthrowing it by armed force. Disunion, under these circumstances, rapidly matured. On the other hand, the country was bewildered. For the moment, even loyal citizens fell naturally into the error of inquiring how the fearful state of things had come about, and who was responsible for it, thus inviting a continuance of the controversy out of which it had arisen, rather than rallying to the duty of arresting it. Disunion, sustained only by passion, made haste to attain its end Union, on the contrary, required time, because it could only appeal to reason, and reason could not be heard until excitement should in some degree subside. Military spirit is an element always ready for revolution. It has a fuller development in the disaffected than in the loyal States. Thousands of men have already banded themselves as soldiers in the cause of disunion, while the defenders of the Union, before resorting to arms, everywhere wait to make sure that it cannot be otherwise preserved. Even this cautious and pacific, yet patriotic disposition, has been misunderstood and perverted by faction to encourage disunion.

I believe that I have thus presented the disunion movement dispassionately and without misrepresenting its proportions or its character.

You will hardly be asked by responsible statesmen abroad, why has not the new Administration already suppressed the revolution. Thirty-five days are a short period in which to repress, chiefly by moral means, a movement which is so active while disclosing itself throughout an empire.

You will not be expected to promulgate this history, or to communicate it to the British government, but you are entitled to the President's views, which I have thus set forth in order to enable you to understand the policy which he proposes to pursue, and to conform your own action to it.

The President neither looks for nor apprehends any actual and permanent dismemberment of the American Union, especially by a line of latitude. The improvement of our many channels of intercourse, and the perfection of our scheme of internal exchanges, and the incorporation of both of them into a great system of foreign commerce, concurring with the gradual abatement of the force of the only existing cause of alienation, have carried us already beyond the danger of disunion in that form. *The so-called Confederate States, therefore, in the opinion of the President, are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility.* Necessarily they build the structure of their new government upon the same principle by which they seek to destroy the Union, namely, the right of each individual member of the Confederacy to withdraw from it at pleasure and in peace. A Government thus constituted could neither attain the consolidation necessary for stability, nor guarantee any engagements it might make with creditors or other nations. The movement, therefore, in the opinion of the President, tends directly to anarchy in the seceding States, as similar movements in similar circumstances have already resulted in Spanish America, and especially in Mexico. He believes, nevertheless, that the citizens of those States, as well as the citizens of the other States, are too intelligent, considerate, and wise to follow the leaders to that disastrous end. For these reasons he would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs, namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even although he were disposed to question that proposition. But, in fact, the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State. This Federal Republican system of ours is of all forms of Government the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor. Happily, however, this is only an imaginary defect. The system has within itself adequate, peaceful, conservative, and recuperative forces. Firmness on the part of the Government in maintaining and preserving the public institutions and property, and in executing the laws where authority can be exercised without waging war, combined with such measures of justice, moderation and forbearance as will disarm reasoning opposition, will be sufficient to secure the public safety until returning reflection, concurring with the fearful experience of social evils, the inevitable fruits of faction, shall bring the recusant members cheerfully back into the family, which, after all, must prove their best and happiest, as it undeniably is their most natural home. The Constitution of the United States provides for that return by authorizing Congress, on application to be made by a certain majority of the States, to assemble a national convention, in which the organic law can, if it be needful, be revised so as to remove all real obstacles to a reunion, so suitable to the habits of the people, and so eminently conducive to the common safety and welfare.

Keeping that remedy steadily in view, the President, on the one hand, will not suffer the Federal authority to fall in abeyance, nor will he, on the other, aggravate existing evils by attempts at coercion which must assume the form of direct war against any of the revolutionary States. If, while he is pursuing this course, commended as it is by prudence as well as patriotism, the scourge of civil war for the first time in our history must fall upon our country during the term of his administration, that calamity will then have come through the agency, not of the Government, but of those who shall have chosen to be its armed, open and irreconcilable enemies; and he will not suffer himself to doubt that when the value of the imperiled Union shall be brought in that fearful manner home to the business and the bosoms of the American people, they will, with an unanimity that shall vindicate their wisdom and their virtue, rise up and save it.

It does not, however, at all surprise the President that the confidence in the stability of the Union, which has been heretofore so universally entertained, has been violently shocked both at home and abroad. Surprise and fear invariably go together. The period of four months which intervened between the election which designated the head of the new Administration and its advent, as has already been shown, assumed the character of an interregnum, in which not only were the powers of the Government paralyzed, but even its resources seemed to disappear and be forgotten.

Nevertheless, all the world know what are the resources of the United States, and that they are practically unencumbered as well as inexhaustible. It would be easy, if it would not seem invidious, to show that whatever may be the full development of the disunion movement, those resources will not be seriously diminished, and that the revenues and credit of the Union, unsurpassed in any other country, are adequate to every emergency that can occur in our own. Nor will the political commotions which await us sensibly disturb the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government. It has been necessary for us to learn, perhaps the instruction has not come too soon, that vicissitudes are incident to our system and our country, as they are to all others. The panic which that instruction naturally produced is nearly past. What has hitherto been most needful for the reinvigoration of authority is already occurring. The aiders, abettors and sympathizers with disunion, partly by their own choice, and partly through the exercise of the public will, are falling out from the civil Departments of the Government, as well as from the army and the navy. The National Legislature will no longer be a distracted council. Our representatives in foreign courts and ports will henceforth speak only the language of loyalty to their country, and of confidence in its institutions and its destiny.

It is much to be deplored that our representatives are to meet abroad agents of disunion, seeking foreign aid to effect what, unaided, is already seen to be desperate. You need not be informed that their success in Great Britain would probably render their success easy elsewhere. The President does not doubt that you fully appreciate the responsibility of your mission. An honored ancestor of yours was the first to represent your whole country, after its independence was established, at the same court to which you now are accredited. The President feels assured that it will happen through no want of loyalty or of diligence on your part if you are to be the last to discharge that trust. You will have this great advantage, that from the hour when that country, so dear to us all, first challenged the notice of nations, until now, it has continually grown in their sympathy and reverence.

Before considering the arguments you are to use, it is important to indicate those which you are not to employ in executing that mission:

First—The President has noticed, as the whole American people have, with much emotion, the expressions of good will and friendship toward the United States, and of concern for their present embarrassments, which have been made on apt occasions by Her Majesty and her Ministers. You will make due acknowledgment for these manifestations, but at the same time you will not rely on any mere sympathies or national kindness. You will make no admissions of weakness in our Constitution, or any apprehensions on the part of the Government. You will rather prove, as you easily can, by comparing the history of our country with that of other States, that its Constitution and Government are really the strongest and surest which have ever been erected for the safety of any people. You will in no case listen to any suggestions of compromise by this Government, under foreign auspices, with its discontented citizens. If, as the President does not at all apprehend, you shall unhappily find Her Majesty's Government tolerating the application of the so-called seceding States, or wavering about it, you will not leave them to suppose for a moment that they can grant that application and remain the friends of the United States. You may even assure them promptly in that case that if they determine to recognize, they may at the same time prepare to enter into alliance with the enemies of this Republic. You alone will represent your country at London, and you will represent the whole of it there. When you are asked to divide that duty with others, diplomatic relations between the Government of Great Britain and this Government will be suspended, and will remain so until it shall be seen which of the two is most strongly intrenched in the confidence of their respective nations and of mankind.

You will not be allowed, however, even if you were disposed, as the President is sure you will not be, to rest your opposition to the application of the Confederate States, on the ground of any favor this Administration, or the party which chiefly called it into existence, proposes to show to Great Britain, or claims that Great Britain ought to show to them. You will not consent to draw into debate before the British Government any opposing moral principles which may be supposed to lie at the foundation of the controversy between those States and the Federal Union.

You will indulge in no expressions of harshness or disrespect, or even impatience, concerning the seceding States, their agents, or their people, but you will, on the contrary, all the while remember that those States are now, as they always heretofore have been, and, notwithstanding their temporary self-delusion, they must always continue to be, equal and honored members of this Federal Union, and that their citizens, throughout all political misunderstanding and alienations, still are and always must be our kindred and countrymen. In short, all your arguments must belong to one of three classes, namely: *First.* Arguments drawn from the principles of public law and natural justice, which regulate the intercourse of equal States. *Secondly.* Arguments which concern equally the honor, welfare and happiness of the whole Union. *Thirdly.* Arguments which are equally conservative of the rights and interests, and even sentiments of the United States, and just in their bearing upon the rights, interests and sentiments of Great Britain and all other nations.

We freely admit that a nation may, and even ought, to recognize a new State which has absolutely and beyond question effected its independence, and permanently established its sovereignty, and that a recognition in such a case affords on just cause of offence to the Government of the country from which the new State has so detached itself. On the other hand, we insist that a nation that recognizes a revolutionary State, with a view to aid its effecting its sovereignty and independence, commits a great wrong against the nation whose integrity is thus invaded, and makes itself responsible for a just and ample redress.

I will not stop to inquire whether it may not sometimes happen that an Imperial Government, or even a federative one, may not so oppress or aggrieve its subjects in a province or in a State as to justify intervention on the plea of humanity. Her Majesty's Government, however, will not make a pretence that the present is such a case. The United States have existed under their present form of government seventy and more years, and during all that time not one human life has been taken in forfeiture for resistance to their authority. It must be the verdict of history, that no Government so just, so equal, and so humane, has ever elsewhere existed. Even the present disunion movement is confessedly without any better cause than an apprehension of dangers, which, from the very nature of the Government, are impossible; and speculations of aggressions, which those who know the physical and social arrangements of this Continent, must see at once are fallacious and chimerical.

The Disunionists will, I am sure, take no such ground. They will appeal, not to the justice, or to the magnanimity, but to the cupidity and caprice of Great Britain.

It cannot need many words to show that even in that form their appeal ought to be promptly dismissed. I am aware that the revenue law lately passed by Congress is vehemently denounced in Great Britain. It might be enough to say on that subject that as the United States and Great Britain are equals in dignity, and not unequal in astuteness in the science and practice of political economy, the former have good right to regard only their own convenience, and consult their own judgment in framing their revenue laws. But there are some points in this connection which you may make without compromising the self-respect of this Government.

In the circumstances of the present case, it is clear that a recognition of the so-called Confederate nations must be deemed equivalent to a deliberate resolution by Her Majesty's Government that this American Union, which has so long constituted a sovereign nation, shall be now permanently dissolved and cease to exist forever. The excuse for this resolution, fraught, if effectual, with fearful and enduring consequences, is a change in its revenue laws—a change which, because of its very nature, as well as by reason of the ever-changing course of public sentiment, must necessarily be temporary and ephemeral. British censors tell us that the new tariff is unwise for ourselves. If so, it will speedily be repealed. They say it is illiberal and injurious to Great Britain. It cannot be so upon her principles without being also injurious to ourselves, and in that case it will be promptly repealed. Besides, there certainly are other and more friendly remedies for foreign legislation that is injurious without premeditated purpose of injury, which a magnanimous Government will try before it deliberately seeks the destruction of the offended nation.

The application of the so-called Confederate States, in the aspect now under consideration, assumes that they are offering, or will offer, more liberal commercial facilities than the United States can or will be disposed to concede. Would it not be wise for Great Britain to wait until those liberal facilities shall be definitely fixed and offered by the Confederate States, and then to wait further and see whether the United States may not accord facilities not less desirable?

The Union of these States seventy years ago established perfectly free trade between the several States; and this, in effect, is free trade throughout the largest inhabitable part of North America. During all that time, with occasional and very brief intervals, not affecting the result, we have been constantly increasing in commercial liberality toward foreign nations. We have made that advance necessarily, because, with increasing liberality, we have at the same time, owing to controlling causes, continually augmented our revenue and increased our own productions. The sagacity of the British Government cannot allow it to doubt that our natural course hereafter in this respect must continue to be the same as heretofore.

The same sagacity may be trusted to decide, first, whether the so-called Confederate States, on the emergency of a military revolution, and having no other sources of revenue than duties on imports and exports levied within the few ports they can command without a naval force, are likely to be able to persevere in practicing the commercial liberality they proffer as an equivalent for recognition. Manifestly, moreover, the negotiation which they propose to open with Great Britain implies that peace is to be preserved while the new commerce goes on. The sagacity of Her Majesty's Government may be trusted to consider whether that new Government is likely to be inaugurated without war, and whether the commerce of Great Britain with this country would be likely to be improved by flagrant war between the Southern and Northern States.

Again, even a very limited examination of commercial statistics will be sufficient to show that while the staples of the disaffected States do, indeed, as they claim, constitute a very important portion of the exports of the United States to European countries, a very large portion of the products and fabrics of other regions consumed in those States are derived, and must continue to be derived, not from Europe, but from the Northern States, while the chief consumption of European productions and fabrics imported into the United States takes place in these same States. Great Britain may, if her Government think best, by modifying her navigation laws, try to change these great features in American commerce; but it will require something more than acts of the British Parliament and of the proposed revolutionary Congress to modify a commerce that takes its composite character from all the various soils and climates of a continent, as well as from the diversified institutions, customs and dispositions of the many communities which inhabit it.

Once more: All the speculations which assume that the revenue law recently passed by Congress will diminish the consumption of foreign fabrics and productions in the United States are entirely erroneous. The American people are active, industrious, inventive and energetic, but they are not penurious or sordid. They are engaged with wonderful effect in developing the mineral, forest, agricultural and pastoral resources of a vast, and, practically, new continent. Their wealth, individual, as well as public, increases every day in a general sense, irrespective of the revenue laws of the United States, and every day also the habit of liberal—not to say profuse—expenditure grows upon them. There are changes in the nature and character of imported productions which they consume, but practically no decline in the quantity and value of imports.

It remains to bring out distinctly a consideration to which I have already adverted. Great Britain has within the last forty-five years changed character and purpose. She has become a power for production, rather than a power for destruction. She is committed, as it seems to us, to a policy of industry, not of ambition; a policy of peace, not of war. One has only to compare her present domestic condition with that of any former period, to see that this new career on which she has entered is as wise as it is humane and beneficent. Her success in this career requires peace throughout the world, and no where so much as on this continent. Recognition by her of the so-called Confederate States would be intervention and war in this country. Permanent dismemberment of the American Union would be perpetual war—civil war. The new confederacy which in that case Great Britain would have aided into existence must, like any other new State, seek to expand itself northward, westward and southward. What part of this continent or of the adjacent islands would be expected to remain in peace?

The President would regard it as inconsistent with his habitually high consideration for the Government and people of Great Britain to allow me to dwell longer on the merely commercial aspects of the question under discussion. Indeed he will not for a moment believe that, upon consideration of merely financial gain, that Government could be induced to lend its aid to a revolution designed to overthrow the institutions of this country, and involving ultimately the destruction of the liberties of the American people.

To recognize the independence of a new State, and so favor, possibly determine, its admission into the family of nations, is the highest possible exercise of sovereign power, because it affects in any case the welfare of two nations, and often the peace of the world. In the European system this power is now seldom attempted to be exercised without invoking a consultation or congress of nations. That system has not been extended to this continent. But there is even a greater necessity for prudence in such cases in regard to American States than in regard to the nations of Europe. A revolutionary change of dynasty, or even a disorganization and recombination of one or many States, therefore, do not long or deeply affect the general interests of society, because the ways of trade and habits of society remain the same. But a radical change effected in the political combinations existing on the continent, followed, as it probably would be, by moral convulsions of incalculable magnitude, would threaten the stability of society throughout the world.

Humanity has indeed little to hope for if it shall, in this age of high improvement, be decided without a trial that the principle of international law, which regards nations as moral persons, bound so to act as to do to each other the least injury and the most good, is merely an abstraction too refined to be reduced into practice by the enlightened nations of Western Europe. Seen in the light of this principle, the several nations of the earth constitute one great federal republic. When one of them casts its suffrages for the admission of a new member into that republic, it ought to act under a profound sense of moral obligation, and be governed by considerations as pure, disinterested, and elevated as the general interest of society and the advancement of human nature.

The British Empire itself is an aggregation of divers communities which cover a large portion of the earth and embrace one-fifth of its entire population. Some, at least, of these communities are held to their places in that system by bonds as fragile as the obligations of our own Federal Union. The strain will some time come which is to try the strength of these bonds, though it will be of a different kind from that which is trying the cords of our confederation. Would it be wise for Her Majesty's Government, on this occasion, to set a dangerous precedent, or provoke retaliation? If Scotland and Ireland are at last reduced to quiet contentment, has Great Britain no dependency, no island, or province left exposed along the whole circle of her empire, from Gibraltar through the West Indies and Canada till it begins again on the Southern extremity of Africa?

The President will not dwell on the pleasing recollection that Great Britain, not yet a year ago, manifested by marked attention to the United States her desire for a cordial reunion which, all ancient prejudices and passions being buried, should be a pledge of mutual interest and sympathy forever thereafter. The United States are not indifferent to the circumstances of common descent, language, customs, sentiments and religion which recommend a closer sympathy between themselves and Great Britian than either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation. The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. Other such nations are rising up in various parts of the globe. It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly, that the success of the nations thus deriving their descent from Great Britain might, through many ages, reflect back upon that Kingdom the proper glories of its own great career. The Government and people of Great Britain may mistake their commercial interests, but they cannot become either unnatural or indifferent to the impulses of an undying ambition to be distinguished as the leaders of the nations in the ways of civilization and humanity.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS OF FRANCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. DAYTON AS TO THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

Department of State, Washington, May 30, 1861.

Sir: Mr. Sanford, who was requested by me to look to our interests in Paris in the interval which might elapse between the withdrawal of Mr. Faulkner and your own arrival, has transmitted to me (in his dispatch No. 2) an account of a very interesting conversation which he has recently held with Mr. Thouvenel on our internal affairs.

In that conversation, Mr. Thouvenel intimated that, in view of the great commercial interests which are involved in the domestic controversy which is now agitating the United States, the French Government had felt itself constrained to take measures, in conjunction with the Government of Great Britain, to meet a condition of things which imperiled those interests. That it had been decided that communications of a similar tenor should be addressed by both of those Governments to the Government of the United States, and that those communications would be forwarded in the current week. Mr. Thouvenel kindly foreshadowed the points of those communications.

As those papers may be expected to arrive by, perhaps, the next steamer, I shall reserve comments upon the propositions indicated until they shall thus be fully and directly brought to the attention of the President.

There are, however, some points in the conversation, or suggested by it, which I cannot properly suffer to pass unnoticed.

First—I desire that Mr. Thouvenel may be informed that this Government cannot but regard *any communications held by the French Government, even though unofficial*, with the agents of the insurrectionary movement in this country as *exceptionable and injurious* to the dignity and honor of the United States. They protest against this intercourse, however, not so much on that ground as on another. They desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Government of France, and would, therefore, if possible, refrain from complaint. But it is manifest that even an unofficial reception of the emissaries of disunion has a certain though measured tendency to give them a prestige which would encourage their efforts to prosecute a civil war destructive to the prosperity of this country, and aimed at the overthrow of the Government itself. It is earnestly hoped that this protest may be sufficient to relieve this Government from the necessity of any action on the unpleasant subject to which it relates.

Secondly—The United States cannot for a moment allow the French Government to rest under the delusive belief that they will be content to have the Confederate States recognized as a belligerent power by States with which this nation is in amity. No concert of action among foreign States so recognizing the insurgents can reconcile the United States to such a proceeding, whatever may be the consequences of resistance.

Thirdly—The President turns away from these points of apprehended difference of opinion between the two Governments to notice other and more agreeable subjects.

The tone of Mr. Thouvenel's conversation is frank, generous and cordial; and this Government feels itself bound by new ties to France when her Emperor avows his desire for the perpetual union of the States. Especially does this Government acknowledge that it is profoundly moved by the declaration of His Majesty, that he would be willing to act as mediator in the civil strife that unhappily convulses our country. These expressions of good will are just what have been expected from the Emperor of France. This Government desires that his Majesty may be informed that it indulges not the least apprehension of a dissolution of the Union in this painful controversy. A favorable issue is deemed certain. What is wanted is, that the war may be as short and attended by as few calamities at home and as few injuries to friendly nations as possible. No mediation could modify in the least degree the convictions of policy and duty under which this Government is acting; while foreign intervention, even in the friendly form of mediation, would produce new and injurious complications. We are free to confess that so cordial is our regard for the Emperor and our confidence in his wisdom and justice, that *his mediation would be accepted if all intervention of that kind were not deemed altogether inadmissible.* This Government perceives, as it thinks, that the French Government is indulging in an exaggerated estimate of the moral power and material forces of the insurrection. The Government of the United States cheerfully excuses this error, because it knows how unintelligible the working of the American system and the real character of the American people are to European nations. This Government knows, moreover, and painfully feels, that the commercial interests of European States are so deeply involved in the restoration of our domestic peace as to excite the highest anxiety and impatience on their part. But it desires the French Government to reflect that our commercial interests involved in the issue are even greater than their own; and that every motive that France can have for desiring peace operates still more powerfully on ourselves, besides a thousand motives peculiar to ourselves alone. The measures we have adopted, and are now vigorously pursuing, will terminate the unhappy contest at an early day, and be followed by benefits to ourselves and to all nations greater and better assured than those which have hitherto attended our national progress. Nothing is wanting to that success except that foreign nations shall leave us, as is our right, to manage our own affairs in our own way. They, as well as we, can only suffer by their intervention. No one, we are sure, can judge better than the Emperor of France how dangerous and deplorable would be the emergency that should intrude Europeans into the political contests of the American people. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
William L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

MR. DAYTON'S REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH M. THOUVENEL.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extracts.]

Paris, June —, 1861.

Sir: Your dispatch was received by me on the 18th inst., and its substance communicated to Mr. Thouvenel on the 19th. On that day I had with him an interesting conversation. I communicated to him the very kind language which you had used in behalf of the President in reference to the Emperor, and his willingness to mediate between the North and the South, should such mediation be desired. Nothing could have been better expressed than the language of your own dispatch; and, without formally reading it to him, I endeavored to repeat, substantially, its language. Mr. Thouvenel seemed much gratified at its tone, and inasmuch as the Emperor had made like remarks to me personally, I begged that your reply might be specially communicated to him, which was readily promised. This, as you may infer, was the most agreeable part of my duty, as connected with your dispatch.

A short editorial in reference to the recognition of the independence of Italy, and in that connection of the States of the South, which is herewith inclosed, first appeared in the *Patrie*, (a newspaper published in this city, and which has heretofore had a semi-official character.) It was republished on Sunday last in the *Moniteur* without remark, thus giving it an official significance which would not otherwise have been attached to it. It attracted much attention here, and some anxiety. I resolved that, at the first opportunity, I would seek an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. After my communication of your kind remarks, before referred to, I availed myself of the opportunity of calling his attention to this matter. He at once said that his own attention had been arrested by it; that it was a "silliness;" that Mr. Persigny (Minister of the Interior) was more dissatisfied with it even than he was; that the *Patrie* had ceased, ten days ago, to be a semi-official paper; that he did not know how the paragraph had crept into the *Moniteur*, but that Count Walewski (Minister of State) had been out of the city for ten days past, and that as a consequence matters had not had the usual oversight. He read me a note from the Count, in answer to one he (Mr. Thouvenel) had written, inquiring if it would not be better to insert something to show that the paragraph was printed in the *Moniteur* by mistake, to which note the Count replied that he thought it would be giving an unnecessary importance to the matter, and in that view Mr. Thouvenel, upon reflection, concurred. But he said he was vexed at the insertion in the *Moniteur*, and at the commentaries likely to be made upon it. He said, furthermore, (what he has so often said before,) that the French Government had no sympathy whatever with the seceding States of the South; that it had no idea of recognizing them as an independent power; that should they, in the course of time, obtain a status as an independent power among nations, and show themselves able to maintain that position, the French Government might ultimately recognize them; but this would be after the expiration of a time ample to test their ability in this behalf. He said, incidentally, three or four years, though I do not suppose he intended anything by this, except to explain more fully his meaning.

He said, furthermore, he had received Mr. Rost, (one of the Commissioners of the South,) who applied to him through a third party; that he had not applied to be received as a Commissioner from the South; if he had so done he would not have received him.

Mr. Thouvenel referred, in terms of satisfaction, to a private note which he had received from you, through this Legation.

I think I may say with some confidence that all the efforts of the agents of the Confederates on this side of the channel have thus far been abortive. They have no encouragement to their hopes of recognition. They have met with no success in their attempts to negotiate a loan. I do not believe they have got any considerable supply of arms, and I think that we know substantially *what they have done* and are *attempting to do.* My only fear is of a possible, not probable, reverse to our arms in Virginia, and a rush, under the excitement of a first victory, upon the City of Washington. Should they get possession, by any possibility, of that point, the prestige it would give them (aside from any strategic advantage) might be productive of most unhappy results. God grant that no such future may hang over us.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WM. L. DAYTON.
Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD ON UNOFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extracts.]

Department of State, Washington, July 6, 1861.

Sir: Your dispatch No. 11, dated on the —— day of June ult., has been received.

The President is highly gratified by the disposition which Mr. Thouvenel has made of the application of the agents of the insurrectionists for recognition of their pretended revolution. What you have reported to us in this respect is happily confirmed in even more emphatic language by the communication which Mr. Mercier has made to us, to-day, under instructions from his Government.

We are pleased that you called Mr. Thouvenel's attention to the paragraph in the *Moniteur*, because it has drawn out renewed and most satisfactory assurances of the friendly feelings and good wishes of the Government of France. At the same time, it is but just to ourselves that you shall now inform Mr. Thouvenel that it is our settled habit *never to overhear what the Press, or the Ministers, or even the monarch of a foreign country with which we are in amity, says concerning us, and never to ask any explanations so long as such observations are not directly communicated by the Government itself to us.* Our reasons for this are that we know, first, there are State necessities which do not always permit, in any country, the practice of entire frankness concerning foreign questions; secondly, that unguarded and inconsiderate expressions, even by persons in high authority, ought not to disturb established and harmonious relations between friendly nations; and, thirdly, that we know that the maintenance of our rights and character depend, as they ought, chiefly on our own fidelity to ourselves, and very little on the favorable opinion of even the most candid and liberal nations. Friendship towards, and confidence in, the good will of France towards us are settled habits of mind on the part of the American people. If anything is hastily written or spoken on either side that would seem to indicate a different sentiment, it is wise to let it pass without sensibility, and certainly without querulous animadversion.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
William L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.

FRENCH MEDIATION OFFERED AND DECLINED.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

Department of State, Washington, June 8, 1861.

Sir: Your dispatch of May 22 (No. 5) has been received. Your safe arrival at your post of duty in this crisis, when our relations to foreign countries, and especially to France, have assumed a degree of interest and importance never known before since the Constitution was established, is a source of sincere satisfaction.

The President approves the sentiments you expressed on your presentation to his Imperial Majesty. The manner in which he received you, and the friendly expressions made by himself, as well as those which were employed by Mr. Thouvenel, although not unexpected, have given us the liveliest satisfaction.

We appreciate highly the Emperor's assurance that he would mediate between the Government and the insurgents, with a view to the maintenance and preservation of the Union, if such intervention were deemed desirable by us; and that generous offer imposes a new obligation upon us toward France, which we acknowledge with sincere pleasure.

If mediation were at all admissible in this case, that of his Majesty would not be declined. But the present paramount duty of the Government is to save the integrity of the American Union. Absolute, self sustaining independence is the first and most indispensable element of national existence. This is a Republican nation; all its domestic affairs must be conducted and even adjusted in constitutional republican forms and upon constitutional republican principles. This is an American nation, and its internal affairs must not only be conducted with reference to its peculiar continental position, but by and through American agencies alone. These are simple elementary principles of administration, no one of which can be departed from with safety in any emergency whatever; nor could it be departed from with the public consent, which rightfully regulates, through constitutionally constituted popular authorities, the entire business of the Government.

I have set them forth in no invidious, uncharitable, or ungenerous spirit. I state them fairly and broadly, because I know the magnanimity of the Emperor of France, and I know that he can appreciate directness and candor in diplomacy. I know, moreover, that he is a friend of the United States, and desires that they may continue one great and independent nation forever. I know still further, that the principles I have thus stated will commend themselves to his own great wisdom. To invite or to accept mediation would be incompatible with these principles.

When all this has been said, you will then further say to Mr. Thouvenel, or to the Emperor, that if any mediation were at all admissible, it would be his own that we should seek or accept.

You may say, at the same time, that this Government has no apprehension whatever of its being unable to conduct our domestic affairs through this crisis to a safe conclusion; that consummation is even not far distant, if foreign Powers shall practice towards us the same forbearance from intervention which we have habitually practiced towards them in emergencies similar to our own; that intervention by them would only protract and aggravate the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged; that civil war is a scourge to which we are more sensitive than any other people, but that the preservation of national unity, which is national existence, reconciles us to every form of difficulty and to the longest possible endurance of the trial in which we are engaged.

Other subjects mentioned in your dispatch will be the subject of a special communication after we shall have received the information from the French Government which Mr. Thouvenel told Mr. Sanford that he should send with very little delay. It seems desirable to have the positions of the French Government in regard to our affairs, as stated by itself, before we answer to inquiries bearing on the subjects to be discussed, which were referred to us through the conversation which took place at the time of your reception.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
William L Dayton, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Paris.

P. S.—I enclose a copy of a note of this date to Lord Lyons, which will dispel any uncertainty which the French Government may entertain in regard to our recognition of a rule of international law which they may deem important.

MR. SEWARD ON THE BULL RUN AFFAIR.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

[Extract.]

Department of State, Washington, July 30, 1861.

Sir: You will receive the account of a deplorable reverse of our arms at Manassas. For a week or two that event will elate the friends of the insurgents in Europe, as it confounded and bewildered the friends of the Union here for two or three days. The shock, however, has passed away, producing no other results than a resolution stronger and deeper than ever to maintain the Union, and a prompt and effective augmentation of the forces for that end exceeding what would otherwise have been possible. The heart of the country is sound. Its temper is now more favorable to the counsels of deliberation and wisdom.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
William L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CLAY.

Department of State, Washington, May 6, 1861.

Sir: Nations, like individuals, have three prominent wants; first, freedom; secondly, prosperity; thirdly, friends.

The United States early secured the two first objects by the exercise of courage and enterprise. But, although they have practiced singular moderation, they nevertheless have been slow in winning friends.

Russia presents an exceptional case. That Power was an early, and it has always been a constant friend. This relationship between two nations, so remote and so unlike, has excited much surprise, but the explanation is obvious.

Russia, like the United States, is an improving and expanding Empire. Its track is eastward, while that of the United States is westward. The two nations, therefore, never come into rivalry or conflict. Each carries civilization to the new regions it enters, and each finds itself occasionally resisted by States jealous of its prosperity, or alarmed by its aggrandizement. Russia and the United States may remain good friends until, each having made a circuit of half the globe in opposite directions, they shall meet and greet each other in the region where civilization first began, and where, after so many ages, it has become now lethargic and helpless. It will be your pleasing duty to confirm and strengthen these traditional relations of amity and friendship.

Assure his Imperial Majesty that the President and the people of the United States have observed with admiration and sympathy the great and humane efforts he has so recently made for the material and moral improvement of his empire by the extension of telegraphs and railroads, and by removing the disabilities of Slavery.

Make it your duty to inquire whether the sluggish course of commerce between the two nations cannot be quickened, and its volume increased. Russia is capable of receiving cotton and tobacco from us in much larger quantities than we now send. The former is not a staple of that country, and although it produces tobacco, yet not of so high a quality at that which we send abroad, and of which Russia consumes more than any other nation.

We can well receive from that country increased quantities of hemp and flax, tallow, and other productions in exchange.

Russia is liberal to our inventors, engineers and machinists; but vicious adventurers too often abuse this generous encouragement by fraudulent practices. See if you can devise a plan for correcting this evil. I suggest that it might be done by effecting free interchange of newspapers and scientific journals.

A Russian landing in New-York can cross this western continent without once being required to exhibit a passport. Why will not Russia extend the same hospitality to us, and enable the American citizen, when he debarks at Revel, to cross the Eastern Continent in like manner unquestioned. The American abroad is not more than the Russian a propagandist, and while Russia pursues the general policy of the present reign it can have nothing to fear from American influences.

In another paper which accompanies this your attention is especially directed to the subject of amendments of the international code of maritime law in regard to neutrals, proposed in 1856 by the Congress which was then sitting at Paris, of which Russia was a member.

If nations were now, as in ancient times, morally independent and unsocial, the President would not have occasion to address our representatives in Europe on the painful events which are subjects of intense solicitude at home. But the world has, in a measured degree, become one commonwealth. Nations favor or discourage political changes in other nations, and exercise influences upon their success and fortunes, sometimes from sympathy and sometimes from caprice.

Although this general fact is so well understood, yet the President indulges so uncompromising a sense of the National dignity and honor, that he, nevertheless, would not suffer a word on the subject to escape from the lips of one of our Ministers abroad, if our discontented fellow-citizens who have raised the standard of insurrection had not sent out their agents to propitiate foreign Powers and engage their coöperation in the desperate attempt they are making to overthrow the institutions and the liberties of the American people.

You will, of course, meet such agents in Russia. They have some advantages in Europe of which you should be warned.

What is now the insurrectionary party in the United States has been, for near forty years, and until the 4th day of March last, the dominant party in the administration of this Government. It has acquaintances and friendships in high places there, the growth of long intercourse in foreign Courts, with the prestige of political authority. The late Minister to Russia returned, however, to be the Governor of South Carolina at the moment when that State was in the very act of inaugurating the present revolution.

When those agents shall present themselves at St. Petersburg, his Imperial Majesty, before granting them a hearing, will naturally adddress himself to you, and will ask you: What is the cause of this revolution? What is its object? Why does the Government resist it? What is the present condition of the revolution, and what are its prospects? What are the probable consequences of its success, or of its failure? And, finally, what does the President desire or expect from his Imperial Majesty in regard to it?

The President will not forget, nor will he allow you to forget, that he is the magistrate of the insurrectionary as he is also of the loyal States, and in all his dealings concerning the plotters, aiders and abettors of this great conspiracy he will constantly remember that the people in whose name they act, and whose power they abuse, are all citizens of the republic. He believes, however, that you may answer all the questions thus contemplated without compromising the impartiality of this Government, or the dignity and honor of the Federal Union.

As to the cause of the revolution, you will inform the Russian Government that African Slavery was found existing in nearly all the States, when, seventy years ago, they met, and by a written Constitution established that Union. It was expected that under the operation of moral, social and political influences then existing, the practice of Slavery would soon cease. The foreign Slave-trade was adopted to favor that end, while the vacant common domain which lay between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River was shut up against Slavery by legislation then believed to be effective and eternal.

Cotton soon afterward became an object of great commercial demand; the soil and climate of those States of this Union which are situate near and upon the Gulf of Mexico, were favorable to its growth, and African slave labor existed therein practically to the exclusion of the labor of free white men.

The raising of slaves of the African race to supply the wants of the cotton-growing States became a prominent economical interest in the grain and tobacco-growing States adjacent to the former class of States. The interest of Slavery became at once the basis of the policy, and even of the polity of these two classes of States, and by political, social and commercial connections, those interests secured a strong and even controlling influence throughout the whole Union, and even in all foreign commercial countries. This interest of Slavery was jealous and apprehensive of danger from the growth of the Democratic element of free white labor, which all the while has been constantly augmented by native increase and immigration from Europe.

The several States in the Union, whatever be their population, enjoy equal representation in the Senate. Congress may, and from manifest causes must, admit new States into the Union. The slaveholding interest naturally desired to extend Slavery and multiply Slave States. The Free States necessarily desired, as they constitutionally might, to prevent the extension of Slavery in regions where it did not exist or had been abolished, and so to multiply Free States.

The acquisitions of new domain by purchases from France, Spain and Mexico, to be the seat of future States, opened a wide theatre for this contest, and the contest itself by degrees came to be a chief feature in the debates of Congress, and in the canvasses of the popular elections.

The interest of Slavery was consolidated and compact in the Slave States, and acquired great power by threatening that, if overruled, those States would secede and dissolve the Union, which the Free States traditionally, as well as justly, regarded as fatal to the prosperity, safety and happiness of the whole American people. Statesmen of all classes and all parties, on that ground, continually conceded, and Congress and the judiciary constantly compromised with the slave interest, in opposition to steadily advancing popular convictions of right, duty and patriotism, until at last all legal barriers against the extension of Slavery were, in one way or in another, thrown down. Transactions so unnatural roused the interest opposed to Slavery to renewed effort in the popular election of the last year, and that election resulted in the choice of the present incumbent for the office of President of the United States, although without a majority of either House of Congress identified with this interest.

The party of Slavery, which had thus, for the first time been distinctly, though not completely, unsuccessful in a popular election, instantly, and four months before the constitutional period assigned for the inauguration of the new President, took an appeal from the verdict of the people, rendered through the ballot-bok, to the sword, and organized a revolution with civil war.

Such was the cause of the revolution. Its object is to create a nation built upon the principle that African Slavery is necessary, just, wise and beneficent, and that it may and must be expanded over the central portion of the American Continent and islands without check or resistance, at whatever cost and sacrifice to the welfare and happiness of the human race.

The Government of the United States resists this revolution for reasons too many to be hastily set forth.

It is absolutely unnecessary All existing interests of Slavery are protected now, as heretofore, by our Federal and State Constitutions, sufficiently to prevent the destruction or molestation of the institution of Slavery where it exists, by Federal or foreign intervention, without the consent of the parties concerned. The policy of fortifying and extending Slavery in regions where it has no existence is injurious, vicious and eminently dangerous to our own country and to mankind.

Dismemberment of the Union, however effected, and for whatever cause, would be destructive of the safety, happiness and welfare, of the whole American people, and would, by its influence, render the present establishment of any popular form of government impracticable in an age and in a region where no other than just such a form of government is known or could be tolerated.

The condition of the revolution is this, namely: In the United States the people always exercise a direct and potential influence upon the Government. They were at first incredulous of the fact that a revolution so unnecessary, so unnatural, and so fatal, was seriously intended. They saw it move steadily on, but were beguiled by the appeals of mediators, who proposed at once to avert disunion and to prevent the calamity of civil war. The Government was temporarily demoralized by the presence of the conspirators in controlling numbers in the Administration, in Congress, in the army, in the navy, and in every Department of the public service. But, at last, when it became clearly revealed that nothing less than subversion of the Federal Republic would satisfy the insurgents, and that the forbearance and moderation of the Government towards them were abused to the purpose of preparing a deadly and desolating war, the loyalty of the people suddenly awakened; the Government, sustained by popular enthusiasm and energy, has put forth all the necessary power; the revolution has at once been checked, and it is no longer doubtful that it will be promptly and effectually suppressed.

It had its origin in disappointment; and it depends for continuance only on popular passions, the occasion for which has passed away, while such passions are not in harmony with the character, sentiments and habits, of the American people.

When it shall be seen, as it soon will be, that the effort to overthrow the Government is hopeless, the misguided citizens who have joined themselves to the revolutionary standard will resume their accustomed habits of reason and reflection, and the Union, having surmounted a new and formidable danger, will be stronger than ever before.

What would be the consequences of the revolution if it could be scccessful? The answer is obvious. At first, division of this great and hitherto peaceful and happy country into two hostile and belligerent republics. Later, a resolution of each of those two republics into an indefinite number of petty, hostile and belligerent States. Local jealousies, continually agitated, would, early or late, be aggravated by the horrors of a servile war, filling the whole country with desolation. The end would be military despotism, compelling peace where free government had proved an absolute and irretrievable failure.

The equilibrium of the nations, maintained by this Republic, on the one side, against the European system on the other Continent, would be lost, and the struggles of nations in that system for dominion in this hemisphere and on the high seas, which constitutes the chief portion of the world's history in the eighteenth century, would be renewed. The progress of freedom and civilization, now so happily inaugurated, would be arrested, and the hopes of humanity which this the present century has brought forth would be disappointed and indefinitely postponed.

What will be the consequences of the failure of the revolution? The continuance of the country in the happy career that it has pursued so auspiciously, to the repose of nations and to the improvement of the condition of mankind.

What does the President require or expect from the Emperor of Russia? That sovereign is expected to do just what this Government does in regard to Russia and all other nations. It refrains from all intervention whatever in their political affairs; and it expects the same just and generous forbearance in return. It has too much self-respect to ask more, and too high a sense of its rights to accept anything less.

The high character of the Government of Russia warrants these moderate and just expectations.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

SPAIN AND THE REBELLION.

THE VIEW OF THE REBELLION WHICH OUR MINISTER WAS TO PRESENT TO SPAIN.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. SCHURZ.

[Extract]

No. 2.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1861.

SIR: You receive the President's instructions for the discharge of your very important mission at a moment when a domestic crisis, long apprehended with deep solicitude, is actually reached. For the first time since the foundations of this Federal Republic were laid, with such pious care and consummate wisdom, an insurrection has developed itself, and assumed the organization and attitude of a separate political power. This organization consists of several members of this Union, under the name of "The Confederate States of America." That irregular and usurping authority has instituted civil war. The President of the United States has adopted defensive and repressive measures, including the employment of Federal forces by land and by sea, with the establishment of a maratime blockade. The revolutionists have opposed to these inevitable measures an army of invasion directed against this capital, and a force of privateers incited to prey upon the national commerce, and ultimately, no doubt, the commerce of the world. It seems the necessity of faction in every country that whenever it acquires sufficient boldness to inaugurate revolution, alike forgets the counsels of prudence and stifles the instincts of patriotism, and becomes a suitor to foreign courts for aid and assistance to subvert and destroy the most cherished and indispensable institutions of its own. So it has already happened in this case that the revolutionary power has, as it is understood, despatched agents to Europe to solicit from the States of that continent at least their acknowledgment of its asserted sovereignty and independence. To oppose this application and prevent its success will be your chief duty, and no more important one was ever devolved by the United States upon any representative whom they have sent abroad.

There would, indeed, be no danger of the success of the unpatriotic application if the governments addressed could be relied upon to understand their true interests, and fulfil the obligations of national justice and fraternity. But unhappily in the present condition of society nations are, to say the least, neither wiser nor more just or generous than individual men.

You will take care that you do not yourself misunderstand the spirit in which your duty is to be performed, nor suffer that spirit to be misapprehended by the Government of her Catholic Majesty. *The Government of the United States, in the first place, indulges no profound apprehensions for its safety, even although the government to which you are accredited, and, even many others of the European Continent, should intervene in this unhappy civil war.* The union of these States, with the maintenance of their republican institutions, is guaranteed by material, moral, and social necessities of this continent and mankind, that will, the President feels assured, overbear all aggression that shall be committed upon them, no matter how various its forms or how comprehensive its combinations. The trial involves only the questions how long shall the struggle be protracted, what shall be the measure of the disasters and calamities it shall inflict. Secondly. The Government neither expects nor asks, nor would it consent to receive aid or favor from Spain or any other foreign State. It asks only that such States perform their treaty obligations, and leave this domestic controversy to the care and conduct of those to whom it exclusively belongs. Whenever this republic shall have come to need the protection or favor of any other nation, it will have become unable and unworthy to exist, however aided from abroad.

The President, in the absence of all information, is left to conjecture what are the influences upon which the so-called Confederate States rely to induce her Catholic Majesty's Government to grant their disloyal application. The high consideration which he entertains for her Majesty enables him to assume that the appeal taken from this Government to her royal favor proceeds, in part, at least, on the ground that the revolutionists affect to have suffered oppression and wrong at the hands of the Government of the United States, which entitle them to the sympathy of the Queen of Spain, if not to redress through her intervention. Her Catholic Majesty's Government has not been addicted to such intervention hitherto, and the wisdom of its forbearance is seen in the revival of the energies of that great and honored nation, which now seems renewing a felicitous career.

The President, however, will not rely merely on the forbearance of any foreign Power, not even on that of the Government of Spain.

That Government well understands the Constitution of the United States, and has had opportunity to learn its practical operation. It therefore knows that the several States which constitute the federal Union can respectively practice tyranny or oppression upon individual citizens, and may even hinder and embarrass the General Government, while, on the other hand, that Government, being armed with only a few though very important powers needful for preserving domestic peace, and defence against foreign nations, can neither oppress nor impoverish nor annoy any member of the Union or any private citizen.

In the present case there are some points which will not escape consideration, namely:

1st. The very interest which now resorts to insurrection, practically speaking, has directed the administration of the Federal Government from the hour when the first murmur of discontent was heard until now when it raises the flag of disunion.

2d. The Federal Government, now seventy years old, has never made a foreign war which that same interest, now so insurrectionary, did not urge or demand; has never extended its dominion a square mile by discovery, conquest, or purchase, except at the instance of the same party; has never exacted an irregular contribution, or levied an illegal or unequal tax, and only in war has imposed a direct tax. It has divided civil, military and naval honors and trusts between all classes and sections, if not impartially, at least with preference of the same interest. It has constructed all the defences required for the section where that interest prevails, and for forty years has accommodated that interest with special legislation and beneficial arrangements with foreign powers. The administration of the Government has been so just and so tolerant that no citizen of any one of the States claiming to be aggrieved, has ever been deprived by it of his liberty, except on conviction of crime by his peers of the vicinage, nor of his property without due compensation, nor forfeited his life under its authority except as a volunteer in the battles of his country. I will not pursue the subject. It is enough to show that while this Government will submit its action in domestic affairs to the judgment of no other nation, it does not fear to encounter the moral opinion of mankind.

Will the Disunionists claim that they are the discoverers of a new and beneficent system of political government, which commends itself to the patronage of Her Catholic Majesty? What are the salient principles of their system? First, Government shall employ no standing military force in conducting administration of its domestic concerns, but shall always be constituted by popular suffrage, and be dependent upon it. But it shall, at the same time, be the right of the minority, when overruled in the elections, to resort to insurrection, not merely to reverse the popular decree, but even to overthrow the Government itself, while, on the other hand, the Government can never lawfully use force to coerce compliance with its laws.

2d. The several States, districts, intendencies, or provinces which constitute a nation, must be brought and held together not in any case by conquest or force, but by voluntary federation, which may be stipulated to be perpetual. But each constituent State, district, intendency, or province retains an inherent and absolute sovereignty, and its people may rightfully withdraw from the Federal Union at pleasure, equally in war as in peace, leaving its common debts unpaid, its common treaties unfulfilled, its common defence frustrated. Moreover, the seceding party may seize all the Federal treasures, defences, institutions, and property found within its own limits, and convert them to its own use, simply offering to come at its own future pleasure to an equitable account. It is not to be doubted tha tthe kingdom of Spain could be dissolved by Her Catholic Majesty's acceptance of this new system much more rapidly than by waiting the slow effect of foreign wars or domestic mal-administration. Castile, and Old Castile, Leon, Andalusia and Aragon, Cuba and the Philippine Islands, would be much more easily separated on this plan than New-York and Louisiana, California and Massachusetts, Florida and Michigan.

Perhaps the so-called Confederate States will rest their appeal on some especial ground of sympathy with Spain and the States of Spanish America.

In such a case, you will need only to say that the moderation which has thus far been practiced by the United States towards Spain, and the Spanish-American States, once her Colonies, has been due chiefly to the fact that the several North American States of British derivation, exclusive of Canada, have been bound together in a Federal Union, and the continuance of that Union is the only guarantee for the practice of the same moderation hereafter.

Will the so-called Confederate States promise liberal or reciprocal commerce with Spain or her provinces? What commerce can there be between States whose staples are substantially identical? Sugar cannot be exchanged for sugar, cotton for cotton, or rice for rice. The United States have always been willing, and undoubtedly they always will remain willing, to establish commerce with Spain and her provinces, on terms as mutually reciprocal as the Government of that country itself will allow.

These thoughts are presented to you by direction of the President, not as exhausting the subject, but only as suggestions to your own vigorous and comprehensive mind, and he confidently relies on your applying all its powers to the full discussion of the subject, if it shall become necessary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CARL SHURZ, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BLOCKADE.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 21, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of June 28 has been received.

I have already, in a previous communication, informed you that this Government has not been disturbed by the action of the British authorities in sending three regiments into Canada, nor by the announcement of the coming of British armed vessels into American waters. These movements are certainly not very formidable in their proportions, and we willingly accept the explanation that they proceed from merely prudential motives.

Doubtless it had been better if they had not been made. But what Government can say that it never acts precipitately, or even capriciously? On our part the possibility of foreign intervention, sooner or later, in this domestic disturbance is never absent from the thoughts of this Government. We are, therefore, not likely to exaggerate indications of an emergency for which we hold ourselves bound to be in a measure always prepared.

Another subject which, according to your report, was discussed in your late interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL demands more extended remarks. I refer to the portion of your dispatch which is in these words: His lordship then said something about difficulties in New-Granada, and the intelligence that the insurgents there had passed a law to close their ports. But the law officers here told him that this could not be done as against foreign nations, except by the regular form of a blockade. He did not know what we thought about it; but he had observed that some such plan was said to be likely to be adopted at the coming meeting of Congress in regard to the ports of those whom we considered as insurgents.

Much as I deprecate a reference in official communications of this kind to explanations made by Ministers in Parliament, not always fully or accurately reported, and always liable to be perverted when applied to cases not considered when the explanations are given, I nevertheless find it necessary, by way of elucidating the subject, to bring into this connection the substance of a debate which is said to have taken place in the House of Commons on the 27th of June last, and which is as follows:

"Mr. H. BERKLY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government recognized a notification given by Señor MARTIN, Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court from the Grenadian Confederation, better known as the Republic of New-Grenada, which announces a blockade of the ports of Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Carthagenna, and Zaporte, and which Government did Her Majesty's Government recognize in the so-called Grenadian Confederation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the question is one of considerable importance. The Government of New-Grenada has announced, not a blockade, but that certain ports of New-Grenada are to be closed. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government, after taking legal advice, is, that it is perfectly competent for the Government of a country in a state of tranquility to say which ports shall be open to trade and which shall be closed; but in the event of insurrection or civil war in that country, it is not competent for its Government to close the ports that are *de facto* in the hands of the insurgents, as that would be an invasion of international law with regard to blockade. Admiral MILNE, acting on instructions from Her Majesty's Government, has ordered the commanders of Her Majesty's ships not to recognize the closing of their ports.

Since your conversation with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and also since the debate which I have extracted occurred, the Congress of the United States has by law asserted the right of this Government to close the ports in this country which have been seized by the insurgents.

I send you herewith a copy of the enactment. The connecting by Lord JOHN RUSSELL of that measure, when it was in prospect with what had taken place in regard to a law of New-Granada, gives to the remarks which he made to you a significance that requires no especial illustration. If the Government of the United States should close their insurrectionary ports under the new statute, and Great Britain should, in pursuance of the intimation made, disregard the act, no one can suppose for a moment that the United States would acquiesce. When a conflict on such a question shall arrive between the United States and Great Britain, it is not easily to be seen what maritime nation could keep aloof from it. It must be confessed, therefore, that a new incident has occurred increasing the danger that what has hitherto been, and, as we think, ought to be, a merely domestic controversy of our own, may be enlarged into a general war among the great maritime nations. Hence the necessity for endeavoring to bring about a more perfect understanding between the United States and Great Britain for the regulation of their mutual relations than has yet been attained.

In attempting that important object I may be allowed to begin by affirming that the President deprecates, as much as any citizen of either country or any friend of humanity thoughout the world can deprecate, the evil of foreign wars, to be superinduced, as he thinks unnecessarily, upon the painful civil conflict in which we are engaged for the purpose of defending and maintaining our national authority over our own disloyal citizens.

I may add, a so, for myself, that however otherwise I may at any time have been understood, it has been an earnest and profound solicitude to avert foreign war; that alone has prompted the emphatic and sometimes, perhaps, impassioned remonstrances I have hitherto made against any form or measure of recognition of the insurgents by the Government of Great Britain. I write in the same spirit now; and I invoke on the part of the British Government, as I propose to exercise on my own, the calmness which all counsellors ought to practice in debates which involve the peace and happiness of mankind.

The United States and Great Britain have assumed incompatible, and thus far irreconcilable, positions on the subject of the existing insurrection.

The United States claim and insist that the integrity of the Republic is unbroken, and that their Government is supreme so far as foreign nations are concerned, as well for war as for peace, over all the States, all sections, and all citizens, the loyal not more than the disloyal, the patriots and the insurgents alike. Consequently they insist that the British Government shall in no way intervene in the insurrection, or hold commercial or other intercourse with the insurgents in derogation of the Federal authority.

The British Government, without having first deliberately heard the claims of the United States, announced, through a proclamation of the Queen, that it took notice of the insurrection as a civil war so flagrant as to divide this country into two belligerent parties, of which the Federal Government constitutes one and the disloyal citizens the other; and consequently it inferred a right of Great Britain to stand in an attitude of neutrality between them.

It is not my purpose at this time to vindicate the position of the United States, nor is it my purpose to attempt to show to the Government of Great Britain that its position is indefensible.

The question at issue concerns the United States primarily, and Great Britain only secondarily and incidentally. It is, as I have before said, a question of the integrity, which is nothing less than the life of the Republic itself.

The position which the Government has taken has been dictated, therefore, by the law of self-preservation. No nation animated by loyal sentiments and inspired by a generous ambition can ever suffer itself to debate with parties, within or without, a policy of self-preservation. In assuming this position and the policy resulting from it, we have done, as I think, just what Great Britain herself must, and therefore would do, if a domestic insurrection should attempt to detach Ireland, or Scotland, or England from the United Kingdom, while she would hear no argument nor enter into any debate upon the subject. Neither adverse opinions of theoretical writers, nor precedents drawn from the practice of other nations, or, even if they could be, from her own, would modify her course, which would be all the more vigorously followed if internal resistance should fortify itself with alliances throughout the world. This is exactly the case now with the United States.

So, for obvious reasons, I refrain from argument to prove to the Government of Great Britain the assumed error of the position it has avowed.

First—Argument from a party that maintains itself to be absolutely right, and resolved in no case to change its convictions, becomes merely controversial. *Secondly*—Such argument would be only an indirect way of defending our own position, which is unchangeable. *Thirdly*—The position of Great Britain has been taken upon the assumption of a certain degree of probability of success by the insurgents in arms; and it must be sooner or later abandoned, as that probability shall diminish and ultimately cease, while in any case that circumstance does not affect our position or the policy which we have adopted. It must, therefore, be left to Great Britain to do what we have done, namely, survey the entire field, with the consequences of her course deemed by us to be erroneous, and determine as those consequences develope themselves how long that course shall be pursued.

While, however, thus waiving controversy on the main point, I am tempted by a sincere conviction that Great Britain really must desire, as we do, that the peace of the world may not be unnecessarily broken, to consider the attitude of the two Powers, with a view to mutual forbearance, until reconciliation of conflicting systems shall have become in every event impossible.

The British Government will, I think, admit that so soon as its unexpected, and, as we regard it, injurious position assumed in the Queen's proclamation became known to us, we took some pains to avert premature or unnecessary collision, if it could be done without sacrificing any part of the sovereignty which we had determined in every event to defend. We promptly renewed the proposition which, fortunately for both parties, we had tendered before that proclamation was issued, to concede as one whole undivided sovereignty to Great Britain, as a friend, all the guarantees for her commerce that she might claim as a neutral from this Government as one of her two imagined belligerents. It seemed to us that these two great and kindred nations might decline to be dogmatic, and act practically with a view to immediate peace and ultimate good understanding.

So, on the other hand, it is my duty to admit, as I most frankly do, that the directions given by the British Government that our blockade shall be respected, and that favor or shelter shall be denied to insurgent privateers, together with the disallowance of the application of the insurgent Commissioners, have given us good reason to expect that our complete sovereignty, though theoretically questioned in the Queen's proclamation, would be practically respected. Lord LYONS, as you are aware, proposed to read to me a dispatch which he had received from his Government, affirming the position assumed in the Queen's proclamation, and deducing from that position claims as a neutral to guarantees of safety to British commerce less than those we had, as I have already stated, offered to her as a friend. I declined, as you have been advised, to hear the communication, but nevertheless renewed through you, as I consistently could, the offer of the greater guarantees before tendered.

The case then seemed to me to stand thus: The two nations had, indeed, failed to find a common ground or principle on which they could stand together; but they have succeeded in reaching a perfect understanding of the nature and extent of their disagreement, and in finding a line of mutual, practical forbearance. It was under this aspect of the positions of the two Governments that the President thought himself authorized to inform Congress, on its coming together on the Fourth of July instant, in extra session, that the sovereignty of the United States was practically respected by all nations.

Nothing has occurred to change this condition of affairs, unless it be the attitude which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has indicated for the British Government in regard to an apprehended closing of the insurrectionary ports, and the passage of the law of Congress which authorizes that measure in the discretion of the President.

It is my purpose not to anticipate or even indicate the decision which will be made, but simply to suggest to you what you may properly and advantageously say while the subject is under consideration.

First—You will, of course, prevent misconception of the measure by stating that the law only authorizes the President to close the ports in his discretion, according as he shall regard exigencies now existing or hereafter to arise.

Secondly—The passage of the law, taken in connection with attendant circumstances, does not necessarily indicate a legislative conviction that the ports ought to be closed, but only shows the purpose of Congress that the closing of the ports, if it is now, or shall become necessary, shall not fail for want of power explicitly conferred by law. When, on the 13th of April last, disloyal citizens defiantly inaugurated an armed insurrection by the bombardment ot Fort Sumter, the President's constitutional obligation to suppress the insurrection became imperative.

But the case was new, and had not been adequately provided for by express law. The President called military and naval forces into activity, instituted a blockade, and incurred great expense, for all which no direct legal provisions existed. He convened Congress at the earliest possible day to confirm these measures, if they should see fit.

Congress, when it came together, confronted these facts. It has employed itself less in directing how and in what way the Union shall be maintained, than in confirming what the President had already done, and in putting into his hands more ample means and greater power than he has exercised or asked.

The law in question was passed in this generous and patriotic spirit. Whether it shall be put into execution to-day or to-morrow, or at what time, will depend on the condition of things at home and abroad, and a careful weighing of the advantages of so stringent a measure against those which are derived from the existing blockade.

Thirdly, You may assure the British Government that no change of policy now pursued, injuriously affecting foreign commerce, will be made from motives of aggression against nations which practically respect the sovereignty of the United States, or without due consideration of all the circumstances, foreign as well as domestic, bearing upon the question. The same spirit of forbearance toward foreign nations, arising from a desire to confine the calamities of the unhappy contest as much as possible, and to bring it to a close by the complete restoration of the authority of the Government as speedily as possible, that have hitherto regulated the action of the Government will continue to control its counsels.

On the other hand, you will not leave it at all doubtful that the President fully adheres to the position that this Government so early adopted, and which I have so continually throughout this controversy maintained; consequently he fully agrees with Congress in the principle of the law which authorizes him to close the ports which have been seized by the insurgents, and he will put into execution and maintain it with all the means at his command, at the hazard of whatever consequences, whenever it shall appear that the safety of the nation requires it.

I cannot leave the subject without endeavoring once more, as I have so often done before, to induce the British Government to realize the conviction which I have more than once expressed in this correspondence, that the policy of the Government is one that is based on interests of the greatest importance and sentiments of the highest virtue, and therefore is in no case likely to be changed, whatever may be the varying fortunes of the war at home, or the actions of foreign nations on this subject, while the policy of foreign States rests on ephemeral interests of commerce or of ambition merely. The policy of these United States is not a creature of the Government but an inspiration of the people, while the policies of foreign States are at the choice mainly of the Governments presiding over them. If, through error, on whatever side this civil contention shall transcend the national bounds and involve foreign States, the energies of all commercial nations, including our own, will necessarily be turned to war, and a general carnival of the adventurous and the reckless of all countries, at the cost of the existing commerce of the world, must ensue. Beyond that painful scene upon the seas there lie, but dimly concealed from our vision, scenes of devastation and desolation which will leave no roots remaining out of which trade between the United States and Great Britain, as it has hitherto flourished, can ever again spring up.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appeal for the Freed Men in Virginia.

Our missionary, Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, writes from Fortress Monroe that, notwithstanding the contributions of clothing, &c., already made in the Free States, for the "contrabands," or freed men, at the Fort and the vicinity, he has scarcely "begun to supply the people with clothing and bedding."

There are about 2,000 of them ex-slaves, for whom a large amount of clothing is needed. Many of them are very destitute, while others will need assistance beyond what they may receive from Government, which furnishes rations and some clothing. Clothing of every description for personal wear is needed *immediately*, especially for the women and children; outside garments, under-clothing, thick shoes and boots, socks, hoods, blankets, comfortables, &c. Old clothes and goods will be acceptable. They will be distributed under the superintendence of an officer, acting with the approval of the military authority there, and in sympathy with the efforts for the benefit of the colored people.

Donations of clothing and goods, or in money, can be sent to the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John-street, New-York, and it is desirable to have invoices of the same, with corresponding numbers on the packages and invoice.

GEORGE WHIPPLE, } Secretaries.
S. S. JOCELYN, }

THE REBEL STATES.

A Confederate Version of Affairs in Tennessee.

Movements of the Unionists in Tennessee and Arkansas.

THE BLACK FLAG.

TALK OF THE REBEL JOURNALS.

MISSOURI CLEARED OF INVADERS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 29.

"The war in Missouri has taken a sudden and extraordinary turn. But a few days ago Gen. PRICE's army was retreating, as if it intended to evacuate the State, the greater portion of which was in the military occupation of the Federals; and FREMONT's army was pushing on, as if in hot pursuit of PRICE. It was loudly vaunted by the Lincoln forces that the Federal army was eagerly seeking battle with the Missourians. It looked very much, indeed, as if Missouri was to be given up for a time to the undisputed control of the Federals.

But just as the two armies came almost in sight of each other, and a battle seemed imminent, FREMONT was superseded, and his successor, Gen. HUNTER, ordered a retreat to St. Louis, leaving SIEGEL with a portion of his forces to cover the rear, he being the greatest General in a retreat in the whole Federal army, Gen. PRICE hotly pursuing the Teutonic General. The reason assigned for this sudden retrograde movement is that Gen. HUNTER's army is to participate in the grand expedition down the Mississippi.

This change of programme puts an entirely new face on Missouri affairs. It liberates Missouri from Federal thraldom. The scattered Federal forces throughout the State were concentrated under FREMONT for the great battle with PRICE and MCCULLOCH, which was to put an end to the rebellion in Missouri; and, consequently, their removal to the Mississippi leaves the State free from their detested occupation, and under the protection of the Confederate flag, with the exception of the small portion of it which may be cursed hereafter by the actual presence of the Hessians.

It seems very probable now that the war in Missouri will be narrowed down to St. Louis, where the Federals will make their final stand, and be put on the defensive. They are being literally driven out of Missouri by the army of PRICE and MCCULLOCH, which they dare not meet. The overshadowing despotism which LINCOLN had established over that State has been scattered to the winds, never again to be restored.

A well appointed, thoroughly equipped and powerful army has at last been created by the genius of PRICE and energy of JACKSON, capable of maintaining the independence of Missouri, and which will continue to grow in strength and efficiency. This is all she has lacked heretofore. Having such an army now, she can never again be overrun by her invaders, who will be forced to concentrate for their own protection. The people, able to breathe freely again, and relieved from the hateful espionage and harassing oppression of the Hessian soldiery, will organize and equip themselves for their own defence, and, with overwhelming and ever accumulating forces, will ere long drive the last accursed minion of the tyrant from Missouri soil.

It is said that PRICE announces his intention to winter on the Missouri River, amid rich valleys, which afford ample sustenance for an army. But we doubt not that he will continue to pursue and menace HUNTER, so long as the latter shall continue active. If HUNTER shall attempt hostilities this Winter in the Mississippi valley, PRICE will be on hand to meet him. But, by threatening St. Louis, which PRICE is now prepared to do, the Federal forces in Missouri, instead of undertaking to descend our river, will be compelled to remain at St. Louis, and troops will have to be withdrawn from other points for its defence.

In every point of view, we regard the results of the war in Missouri, now being developed, as in the highest degree satisfactory. For these we are chiefly indebted to the prudence, the untiring energy, unflagging perseverance, and consummate generalship of Gen. STERLING PRICE—a commander of the highest order of ability, second to none, we are inclined to believe, in the Confederate service. Starting out without an army, arms, or munitions of war, he has in a few months mustered a force before which the combined armies of the enemy are compelled to fly; he has out-generaled the Lincoln commanders—whipped them in two battles—and nearly accomplished the liberation of Missouri."

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 4.

A private dispatch from Knoxville, received in this city last evening, brings information that several skirmishes had occurred between the Lincolnites and Confederates, near Morristown, with what results was not stated. Gen. CARROLL, with one thousand of his command, had left Knoxville for the infected district.

The Sequatchie (Tenn.) *Herald* says that a company of JEFF. DAVIS' men came into that town on the 19th ult., and after parading through the streets, raised the Southern flag on the square. Some forty-two Union men come forth and took the oath to support the Southern Confederacy. The same night the flag-pole was cut down and the flag torn to pieces and scattered over the streets. The guilty parties who tore it down could not be found. The next day the people raised another on a longer pole, and arrested three or four Union men, whom they took off to be properly dealt with.

UNIONISTS MOVING IN ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock *State Journal*, of Nov. 29, notices the arrival at that city of *twenty-seven prisoners, members of a secret Lincoln organization*, from Van Buren County. They were lodged in jail for safe keeping, until tried by the civil authorities. Forty others were said to be on the way, and the names of the whole clan known, also their secret signs and pass-words, which were divulged by a young man who was ignorantly initiated into the order.

The same paper says the Lincoln Society calls itself a "Peace and Constitutional Society." It says:

They have 700 men in Searcy, Van Buren, Newton, and Izard Counties, and 1,700 in the whole State. They have a regular system of signs and passwords, and are furnished with supplies of money from the northern camps. The constitution makes it obligatory upon every member to hazard his life in aid of another in distress, and the penalty of expressing any of the secrets of the organization is death. *

Col. LEWIS reports that those already taken were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and infers that those still at large are equally well equipped. Gen. BURGEVIN reports further to the authorities in reference to the disaffection of the people in that section, and gives the names of certain individuals engaged in fomenting discontent among them.

Those who have been taken acknowledge their crime, plead nothing extenuating, but only beg for their lives.

THE BLACK FLAG.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

We unhesitatingly say that the cause of justice, that the cause of humanity itself, demands that the black flag shall be unfurled on every field—that extermination and death shall be proclaimed against the hellish miscreants who persist in polluting our soil with their crimes. We will stop the effusion of blood, we will arrest the horrors of war, by terrific slaughter of the foe, by examples of overwhelming and unsparing vengeance. When OLIVER CROMWELL massacred the garrison of Drogheda, suffering not a man to escape, he justified it on the ground that his object was to bring the war to a close—to stop the effusion of blood—and that it was, therefore, a merciful act on his part. The South can afford no longer to trifle—she must strike the most fearful blows—the war cry of extermination must be raised.

GEN. POLK.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

As it has been made to appear that Gen. POLK was very seriously damaged by an accident at Columbus, it may relieve the anxieties of his friends to know that his injuries are greatly exaggerated. He has been worn down almost with work, and when the explosion took place it caused one of his ears to run, and induced great soreness about the body. This induced his friends to ask him to disengage himself from onerous duties and recuperate, which he did for a few days, which gave rise to the report that he was seriously ill. We assure the friends of our gallant General abroad that he is not so seriously hurt that he will not prepare a warm reception for his Federal visitors, who, it is reported, are coming down to see him very soon.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Memphis (Tenn.) Argus.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 29.

The brigade of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, after having marched fully one hundred miles, have vacated their position at Rochester, and returned here last evening. In the main the expedition was a grand failure, and resulted only in the capture of twenty Lincoln muskets, and about $1,000 worth of leather, not enough to pay for that worn out on the wearisome tramp. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, whose health at best has not been very good, is now jaundiced and unable to attend to his duties. Large quantities of troops are daily arriving here from different sections; a regiment of cavalry from Louisiana reached here yesterday, and another of infantry will arrive to-day.

Instead of there being a portion of the troops now here sent to the aid of Columbus, an addition to the immense force is constantly being made, and it is thought that events of a startling nature will transpire in the next few days, big with the fate of this division. Importance undoubtedly is attached to the menacing attitude being assumed and the extensive preparations being made for a speedy attack by land and water upon Columbus, but that this division is as seriously threatened as is that of Gen. POLK, is patent to all acquainted with the force intended to operate against both fronts. Gen. JOHNSTON rightly estimates the necessity of holding this place at all hazards, and its strength is not to be weakened by the permanent removal of any considerable portion of the troops now here. Neither will this army go into Winter quarters without having struck a fearful blow, which may be decisive of the fate of Kentucky. Gen. HINDMAN's Brigade, which was sent to Rocky Hill a few weeks since, and afterwards removed to Oakland, fell back to this point yesterday, and is encamped about a mile from town.

By a general order from the Chief of the Medical Department, the Surgeons of different regiments are vaccinating all soldiers for the purpose of guarding against the small pox, *which has made its appearance in a mild form throughout the adjacent country.* As yet, however, there have been no cases reported here. *Large numbers of sick soldiers, who from fevers and other causes will be unfit for duty this Winter, are being removed to Nashville.* The force of the army, however, is not being decreased, owing to the daily return of many who are convalescent.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Gen. NELSON's Brigade, numbering 5,000 men, has arrived at Louisville, to join Gen. BUELL. The remnant of the frightened army of Gen. THOMAS, which fled so precipitately from Camp Wild Cat, is also to be transferred to Gen. BUELL's command at Louisville. These are regarded as indications of an early attack on Bowling Green.

The timber has been cut away for several miles around that place to give our boys an open field for a fight. The force of the enemy is estimated at 50,000 between Bowling Green and Louisville. Generals JOHNSTON and BUCKNER are prepared for them. The Louisville *Courier* complains that spies are permitted to pass our lines too freely. It says that a number of "good Southern men" have just found that it is necessary for them to return to Louisville, doubtless to give the enemy full information. All such "Southern men" should be hung as high as Haman. It is the opinion in military circles in Bowling Green that a battle is not far off.

THE ANDERSONS.

From the Nashville Courier.

A year ago, in Texas, there appeared a bold speaker at San Antonio in behalf of the Union. He was as able as he was bold, and eloquent as he was strong. We allude to CHARLES ANDERSON, the brother of Sumter ANDERSON. He was a resident of Texas, but when the State abandoned the old Union, he adhered to his opinions, and, of course, became suspected. He attempted, a few weeks ago, to escape, with his family, from the State, but was arrested. It is now proposed to the Lincoln Administration, by his friends, to offer to exchange Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, for him. The proposition probably comes too late, as the latest advices from Texas announced that his family had gone to Mexico, and that he had escaped, and would probably join them. In his Union harangue he used to vehemently pronounce against "lone stars"—"they are an anomaly in nature," said he; "stars cluster and constellate." The ANDERSON stars are clustering and constellating in the Northern firmament. There let them stay. LARZ, Bob and Charles, great stars; let them give light to the benighted Yankees—the South can spare them.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* affords the following insight into the state of affairs at Richmond:

"People complain mightily of the high price of everything to eat, to drink or wear, and the odor of boarding-house butter grows daily more and more unavoidable. I have heard of butter that was strong enough to pull in shafts. Houses for rent or sale are in great demand. The corporation is swollen like that of an Alderman after a big dinner—it would split its waistcoat if it had one. We have had recently a number of remarkable matrimonial alliances. Last week, the most beautiful girl in town married a widower with eight children, some of them grown.

On the day this wedding took place, a man of eighty carried to the altar a miss of seventeen Summers. Mr. "Black Diamonds" POLARD, one of the editors of the *Examiner*, is among the list of hymeneal victims. Some of these marriages took place in a church, and were attended with very noisy and very ludicrous demonstrations. It is said that when the old man, mentioned above, saluted his bride, the whole congregation shouted, and the boys poured a perfect hail-storm of peanut hulls on the bald sconce of the aged groom. Richmond is evidently rottening rapidly."

The correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes under date of Nov. 26:

"The opinion is gaining ground that the Hessians are actually afraid to meet the Confederate troops on the field, and that the prospects of a battle on the Potomac are more remote than they were a month ago. Recent information from Washington confirms the belief that MCCLELLAN will not make an onward movement towards Manassas while BEAUREGARD is in command to meet him, and that our only chance for another victory there is to march direct upon Washington. This movement is not contemplated by our Government, and I suppose military operations on the Potomac during the winter will consist, exclusively, in a war of strategy.

There is no longer any doubt as to the wholesale seizure of negroes on the coast of South Carolina. They already have 1,800 picking cotton. A movement, however, is progressing for their dislodgment, which it would be unwise to announce. It will, I think, result successfully.

The Government of Georgia has recently sent several communications to Richmond in reference to the movements of the Lincoln robbers on the coast of that State. They have possession of an important point, from which Gov. BROWN is determined to eject them at all hazards. The means he intends to employ are fully adequate to the end proposed."

THE BUSINESS BEFORE THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It is expected that the business before Congress will be dispatched in a short period. We learn that it si proposed to amend the Sequestration Act, and also to take some action looking to the relief of the planting interest. As far as we are advised, the disposition of Congress is decidedly opposed to any measure to buy any part of the crops of the planters; and it is said that the majority of the planting interest itself has undergone a marked conversion of opinion with respect to so partial an expedient as the purchase of their crops by the Government. The report that Congress designed to take into consideration the removal of the capital from this city, for fear of the railroad traversing North Carolina or Tennessee being taken possession of by the enemy, and the consequent isolation of the seat of Government, is, we are assured, without any foundation in fact.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

A letter, dated New-Orleans, Oct. 23, published in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, the organ of secession at Paris, says:

"The river is strongly fortified. The two forts, St. Philip and Jackson, are mounted with 170 large guns. The river is lined with forts for at least a quarter of a mile. To force these obstructions any fleet, I care not how strong it may be, must be exposed for two hours to the fire of 170 guns from the forts.

In two days our two floating batteries will be finished; they are plated, and armed with twenty heavy guns each. These batteries can destroy to their water line, From the forts to the city there are batteries in every direction. At the old Chalmette Plain, near JANIN's residence, there are redoubts mounted with long-range cannon, and a ditch thirty feet wide extends from the river to Cypress Swamp.

In the forts St. Philip and Jackson are three thousand soldiers; on each of the floating batteries there will be two hundred; these batteries are large, and of formidable strength. At the present time we have in New-Orleans 32,000 men. exclusive of those from the country. There are with us two capable and energetic commanders, Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL and Brig.-Gen RUGGLES. As Commodore we have 'Old' HOLLINS, who is a regular Jean-Bart. Work is in progress on all sides. The poor Yankees, if they come this way, will have cause to lament. I look at all these matters, and can only say that a positive frenzy rules the hour, and that the people only fear that the Yankees may not come. They have worked to get ready for them, and now they do not want to lose their labor."

A STEAM PRIVATEER CAPTURED.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9, *via* NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.

At half-past three o'clock this morning the sentinels on the steamer *Rusk* saw the steamer *Royal Yacht*, Capt. C. HEEBLE, abandoned and burning, off Bolivar, in the bay. Boats were sent to her assistance. The fire was within a few feet of her magazine, which was saved and the fire quenched. The damage was light. There were indications of a stout resistance by her crew. The cutlasses were found below deck, but the other small arms were missing. Musket balls were found imbedded in her sides. It is supposed a frigate launch neared the *Yacht* before it was discovered. The attacking party evidently consisted of two men. The *Yacht's* crew numbered fifteen. The *Yacht* was brought in. The enemy, evidently frightened, left in a hurry.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

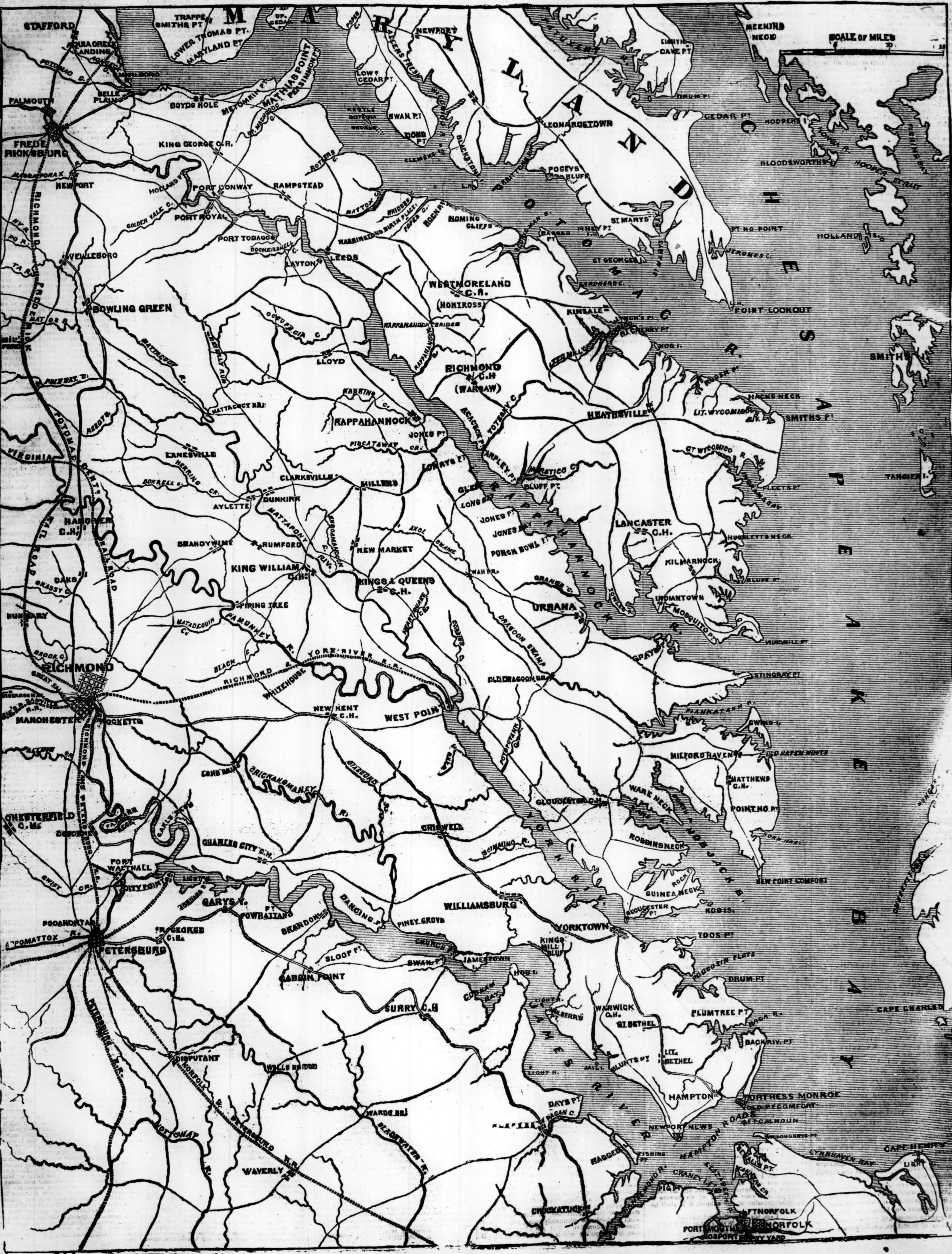
Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Washington, in a lecture at Cincinnati a few evenings ago, gave his audiences a few instances of the amiable disposition of young ladies of secession persuasion. In Alexandria, a gallant young artillery officer was spit upon by two young ladies, a few days before the battle of Bull Run. He immediately inquired their names and ascertained their residences, and on that same evening, with a number of his comrades, serenaded them for three hours, singing the most sentimental songs in praise of the loveliness and gentleness of women.

The second "illustration" given by Dr. BUTLER, was as follows: In Baltimore a young lady dropped her handkerchief one day. A Federal officer was sufficiently overcharged with etiquette to pick it up and hand it to her. The dear creature—type of the graces that she was—gave him a side glance, and in dulcet tones inquired: "Do you think that I would accept of anything from an Abolition hireling?"

The third is as good as any of the above. While a young lady of Baltimore was walking with an "air of impunity" along the streets, an officer rubbed against her dress. Displaying a flexibility of nose worthy the attention of a physiologist, the Dixianic beauty muttered the monosyllable "wretch," and shook her expansive skirts as if to remove something Northernly offensive. The officer quietly followed her to her elegant home, rang the door-bell, and called for the gentleman of the house. To this gentlemen he presented the alternative of an apology from her or a fight from her husband, if she had such an appendage, if not her beloved paternal relative must choose the weapons. Angelina was called and remonstrated with, and being so advised, made the requisite apology.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIRGINIA

FROM MATHIAS POINT AND AQUIA CREEK TO FORT MONROE AND NORFOLK, INCLUDING RICHMOND.


MARYLAND
CHESAPEAKE BAY
POTOMAC R.
SCALE OF MILES
STAFFORD
AQUIA CREEK LANDING
TRAPPE
SMITHS PT
LOWER THOMAS PT.
MARYLAND PT
UP. CEDAR PT
POPES C.
NEWPORT
ALLENS FRESH
WICOMICO R.
PATUXENT R.
LIGHT H.
CAVE PT
MEEKINS NECK
FALMOUTH
FREDERICKSBURG
BELLE PLAIN
BOYDS HOLE
METOMKIN PT
MATHIAS POINT
PERSIMMON PT
UP. MACHODOC C.
LOW. CEDAR PT
KETTLE BOTTOM SHOALS
SWAN PT
DOBB PT
CLEMENS
BLACKSTONE I.
DRUM PT
CEDAR PT
HOOPERS I.
HONGA R.
FISHING BAY
LEONARDSTOWN
BRITTONS B.
POSEYS BLUFF
BLOODSWORTHS I.
HOOPER STRAIT
KING GEORGE C.H.
MASSAPONAX R.
NEWPORT
HOLLAND PT
PORT CONWAY
RAMPSTEAD
GOLDEN VALE C.
PORT ROYAL
ROTHERS C.
MATTOX C.
BRIDGES
WASHINGTONS BIRTH PLACE
POPES C.
ROCKY PT
NOMINI CLIFFS
NOMINI B.
RAGGED PT
PINEY PT
ST MARYS
ST MARYS R.
PT NO POINT
HOLLAND IS.
PORT TOBAGO
DOCKERSHELL C.
LAYTON
LEEDS
ST GEORGES I.
JEROMES C.
RICHMOND
FREDERICKSBURG R.R.
NY R.
PO R.
TA R.
MILFORD
VEILLEBORO
BOWLING GREEN
MAT R.
WESTMORELAND C.H.
(MONTROSS)
GARDNERS C.
KINSALE
LYNCHS PT
CHERRY PT
POINT LOOKOUT
OCCUPACIA C.
RAPPAHANNOCK BRIDGE
RAPPAHANNOCK C.
MATTACOCY R.
BEVERLY RUN
LLOYD
RICHMOND C.H.
(WARSAW)
HOG I.
ROGER PT
SMITHS I.
POLECAT C.
MATTACOCY BR.
REEDYS
HARRING C.
RAPPAHANNOCK
ACACECK PT.
TOTESKY C.
HACKS NECK
HEATHSVILLE
LIT. WYCOMICO RIV.
SMITHS PT
VIRGINIA
POTOMAC DENTS
LANESVILLE
PISCATAWAY CR.
JONES PT
LOWRYS PT
FARPLEY PT
MORATICO C.
BLUFF PT
GT WYCOMICO R.
INGRAMS BAY
FLEETS PT
TANGIER I.
HERRING CR.
BORRELL C.
CLARKSVILLE
MILLERS
GLEBE
LONG BR.
JONES PT
JONES BAY
PORCH BOWL PT
LANCASTER C.H.
HUGHLETTS NECK
HANOVER C.H.
RAILROAD
AYLETTE
DUNKIRK
MATTAPONY RIV.
MUSCAMANOCK C.
NEW MARKET
AXOL SWAMP
KILMARNOCK
BLUFF PT
BRANDYWINE
RUMFORD
KING WILLIAM C.H.
KINGS & QUEENS C.H.
WAH PR.
GRANGE C.
TOWLES PT
INDIANTOWN
MOSQUITO PT
URBANA
OAKS
GRASSY C.
PIPING TREE
MATADEQUIN C.
PAMUNKEY R.
HEARTQUAKE CR.
CORBINS C.
DRAGOON SWAMP
WINDMILL PT
HUNGARY
BROOK C.
BLACK C.
YORK RIVER R.R.
RICHMOND &
GRAYS PT
STINGRAY PT
RAPPAHANNOCK R.
GREAT FALLS
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R.R.
MANCHESTER
ROCKETTS
WHITEHOUSE
NEW KENT C.H.
WEST POINT
OLD DRAGOON BR.
PIANKATANK R.
GWINS I.
FALLING CR.
COLD HARBOR
CHICKAHOMINY R.
DIASCUND C.
WARE C.
POROPOTANK C.
MILFORD HAVEN
OLD HAVEN MOUTH
MATTHEWS C.H.
RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG R.R.
CHESTERFIELD C.H.
OSBORNES
FARRARS ISLAND
CARLS NECK
CRISWELL
GLOUCESTER C.H.
WARE NECK
NORTH R.
WARE R.
POINT NO PT
HUNGERS C.
CHARLES CITY C.H.
SKIMMING R.
ROBBINSNECK
MOBJACK B.
HORN HAR.
PORT WALTHALL
SWIFT CR.
CITY POINT
LIGHT H.
JORDANS PT
GARYS V.
FT POWHATAN
BRANDON
DANCING PT
PINEY GROVE
WILLIAMSBURG
YORK RIV.
ROCK PT
GUINEA NECK
NEW POINT COMFORT
CHERRYSTONE C.
GLOUCESTER PT
HOGIS.
POCAHONTAS
APPOMATTOX R.
PETERSBURG
PR. GEORGES C.H.
SLOOP PT
CHURCH PT
SWAN PT
JAMESTOWN I.
KINGS MILL BLUFF
YORKTOWN
TOOS PT
POQUOSIN FLATS
CABBIN POINT
COBHAM BAY
HOG I.
DRUM PT
SURRY C.H.
LIGHT H.
MULBERRY PT
JAMES RIVER
WARWICK C.H.
GT BETHEL
PLUMTREE PT
BACK R.
CAPE CHARLES
BACK RIV. PT
PETERSBURG R.R.
DISPUTANT
WELLS BRIDGE
NORFOLK & PETERSBURG R.R.
JAIL
BLUNTS PT
LIT. BETHEL
LIGHT H.
HAMPTON
FORTRESS MONROE
OLD PT COMFORT
FT CALHOUN
WILLOUGHBYS PT
WARDS BR.
BLACKWATER R.
DAYS PT
PAGAN C.
SMITHFIELD
NEWPORT NEWS
HAMPTON ROADS
NOTTOWAY R.
WAVERLY
RAGGED I.
FISHING PT
NANSEMOND R.
CRANEY I.
ELIZABETH R.
SEWALLS PT
TANNERS CR.
LYNNHAVEN BAY
CAPE HENRY
LIGHT
PIG PT
CHUCKATUCK
FT NORFOLK
PORTSMOUTH
NORFOLK
GOSPORT NAVY YARD

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Dispatches Received from Our Ministers in Europe.

General Sympathy for the National Government.

Gradual Approach of the Enemy Toward our Lines.

Their Strength Estimated at only One Hundred Thousand.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Unionnits of that State Acting in Concert with those of Eastern Tennessee.

Charges of Treason Preferred Against Col. Kerrigan.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Proposition to Divide the Session.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE.

Mr. GOODRICH, special bearer of important dispatches from our Ministers in Europe, arrived here this morning, and laid the documents before the Secretary of State. Mr. GOODRICH has been travelling for some time in Europe, and has had frequent interviews with the leading men throughout that country. The sympathy is almost universal with the Federal Government, and against the rebels.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Messrs. JOHN A. STEVENS, HENRY VAIL and JAS. GALLATIN, a Committee from the bankers of New-York, are here looking after the interests of the capitalists in connection with the National Loan.

JOINT INTERVENTION IN MEXICO DECLINED.

Our Government has replied to the invitation of England, France and Spain to take part in the expedition against Mexico, declining to have anything to do with it.

THE SUPPOSED STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

It is believed, from all that can be gathered, that the rebel force in front of our lines numbers at least *one hundred thousand men.*

THE UNIONISTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter from a citizen in the western part of North Carolina to a friend in Washington has passed the rebel lines, and was to-night placed in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It brings the clearest confirmation yet received that there is a large and determined organization of the Unionists in that State. They are putting themselves in communication with the Unionists in East Tennessee, and await only the dawn of hope for a general rising. They expect a reinforcement of BROWNLOW by the National forces, and will accept that movement as the signal for their own action.

A MEETING OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

There was a meeting of the Chairmen of the Business Committees of the House this evening, the principle object of which appears to have been to consider the expediency of having a long or a short term at the present session. As the questions that are to come before the present Congress are more momentous than any that ever yet came up before a deliberative body, the majority of those present were decidedly adverse to limiting any debate that did not overstretch reasonable bounds, or to adopting any line of policy calculated to shut out a ray of light upon any subject of importance under consideration.

A PAMPHLET ON THE WAR.

A pamphlet was laid on the desks of several Senators and members to-day, written by CHARLES ELLET, Civil Engineer, in which the author discusses at some length the management of the present war, and animadverts pretty severely upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S policy of conducting affairs so far. Its appearance has caused much comment in political circles.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the candidates for the office of Reporter to the Supreme Court are J. M. CARLISLE, EDWARD M. STANTON, R. H. GILLETTE and PHILIP R. FENDALL, all residents of Washington.

THE BUTLER AND LEHMAN CONTESTED ELECTION

The House Committee on Elections will report on the contested case of JOHN M. BUTLER and Mr. LEHMAN on Thursday next, the evidence and arguments having all been submitted.

SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill introduced by Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, yesterday, proposes unconditionally to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

THE PRIVATEERS.

It is currently stated that the Military Committee of the House favor the treatment of the privateers captured by our vessels as prisoners of war.

SENATOR POLK, OF MISSOURI.

Hon. TRUSTEN POLK, of Missouri, is expected daily in Washington, to resume his seat in the United States Senate. He will be confronted by the following letter, written by him to one P. S. WILKES, just before the battle of Wilson's Creek. WILKES was editing a secession paper in Southwest Missouri. Nothing else will be needed to secure POLK'S expulsion as a traitor:

DEAR SIR: Above I send my check to you for the *Equal Rights Gazette.* It is all I can do, and I could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the *Bulletin* has fallen into. I have had to "ante up" there at the rate of $200. I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will insure the permanence of the paper. It has been and is doing good service. I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern rights, and the position of Missouri, present and future, which I will send you as soon as published, in pamphlet for distribution. In the meantime, I will send it in slips, and if the *Gazette* can stand the draft on its columns, and you approve of it, and think it will do good in forming correct public sentiments in Southwest Missouri, please have it published. Dissolution is now a fact; not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated. Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. I like Gov. JACKSON'S position. It looks like adherence to the "Jackson Resolutions." I am truly your friend,

TRUSTEN POLK.

P. S. WILKES, Esq., Springfield, Mo.

THE REBELS ADVANCING.

A dispatch was received at headquarters late last evening, stating that two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, of rebels, had made their appearance in front of Gen. BLENKER'S Division. It was reported, also that a pretty large rebel force had taken possession of Springfield—a place which had been abandoned by them some time ago. The rebels have been advancing quietly in the direction of our lines for some days, in several directions, evidently with a view of ascertaining our position.

SHELLING REBELS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following letter from R. H. WYMAN, Lieutenant, commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
OFF MATAMORA CREEK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that this morning, at about 9½ o'clock, seeing the enemy's pickets, three camp wagons and a mounted officer coming down the road to the southward of Freestone Point, and halting at some buildings near the beach, directed the steamers *Jacob Bell* and *Anacosta* to shell the buildings. I stood in with this vessel as far as the draft of water would admit to protect them in the event of the enemy's bringing a field battery to Freestone Point.

After shelling the buildings and hill, and driving back the pickets, Lieut.-Commanding MCRAE landed with a few men, and fired four houses, which have since burned to the ground. They contained sutlers stores, flour, &c. As eighteen hours elapsed before the fire subsided, I judge that the quantity of stores must have been considerable. The enemy fired but a few musket-shot.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The rebels fired yesterday from their battery opposite Budd's Ferry an eighty-four-pound shell, which passed over "Posey's House," where some of the Massachusetts officers are quartered, and buried itself in the field beyond.

All the small sloops and schooners that were below the blockade have succeeded in running up safely.

Our reporter, out near Falls Church, to-day, could hear distinctly the echo of the rebel artillery all day, practicing at Centreville.

Near Alexandria there could be heard, all the afternoon, heavy and steady firing down the Potomac, supposed to be near Freestone Point.

REVIEW AT BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

Eight regiments of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division were out on review to-day at Bailey's Cross Roads. They were practiced in division evolutions and firing.

THE TRIAL OF COL. KERRIGAN.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was proceeded with today. The detail for the Court is as follows: Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, President; Brig.-Gen. L. P. GRAHAM, Brig.-Gen. I. A. PALMER, Brig.-Gen. JOHN G. PARKE, all of volunteer service; Col. FRANK WHEATON, Second Rhode Island Volunteers; Col. T. W. STOCKTON, Michigan Volunteers; Col. E. P. CHARMAN Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, Hundred-and-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. J. W. ALLEN, Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers; Col. JOHN BEARDSLEY, Ninth New-York Cavalry; Col. J. B. HOWELL, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. First Lieut. J. A. MCCOOL, Third Infantry, Judge Advocate.

General Order No. 174 was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN, directing the Court to sit without regard to hours.

Judge HEARNE, of New-York, appeared as counsel for Col. KERRIGAN, and leave was granted by the Court for accused to have the assistance of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Three new charges and specifications were served on Col. KERRIGAN at the City Prison last night, to the following effect:

Charge Seventh and Specification.—Charges that said JAS. E. KERRIGAN, Colonel of the Twenty-Fifth New-York Volunteers, did on the 27th day of August, 1861, shamefully abandon his post, which he had been commanded to defend and hold at Munson's Hill, Fairfax Co., Va.

Charge Eighth and Specification—Charges accused with withdrawing the pickets of his regiment without orders from their position on the outposts of the camp at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing there on the 27th of August.

Charge Ninth and Specification—Charges accused with leaving his camp, and visiting and communicating with the enemy on the 25th of July, and on divers other days and times between the 25th of July and the 1st of October.

On the reading of these additional charges, the accused asked for a week's delay to prepare his defense. The Court refused to grant any time at all, at present, but concluded to proceed with the trial on the original charges, promising to grant all necessary time when the new charges were taken up.

Witnesses Major H. L. SAVAGE, Capt. A. H. FERGUSON, THOMAS P. ABBOTT and Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE were examined, and all testified to gross neglect of his duties by Col. KERRIGAN.

TRIAL OF SURGEON-GEN. FINLAY.

A General Court-martial met this morning, for the trial of Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY, on charges preferred by Dr. TRIPLER. The charges were not read to-day, and the Court adjourned until Thursday. The charges originated, it is alleged, as follows: On being ordered to Philadelphia, instead of reporting to his superior, Dr. FINLAY, Dr. TRIPLER reported to the Sanitary Commission, thereby showing great discourtesy to his superior officer. When taxed with this impropriety he replied offensively, whereupon Dr. FINLAY requested him to leave his office, and for this charges have been preferred against him for conduct unbecoming an officer.

THE SURRENDERED REGULARS.

The regular troops surrendered to the rebels in New-Mexico by Maj. LYNDE, and released on parole, consisting of one company of the Third Cavalry and five companies of the Seventh Infantry, are to be stationed on the Northern frontier, and will probably garrison the posts of Detroit, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Sackett's Harbor and Rouse's Point. The duties required of them are such as they can perform without violating their paroles.

The posts mentioned have not been occupied by troops for several years past, and are much out of repair. Col. C. A. WAITE, of the First Infantry, is assigned to the command of a district embracing the above named posts.

A FUGITIVE.

Yesterday, Mrs. ANDERSON, of Maryland, a daughter of Mr. MINOR, who was taken prisoner at his residence, near Falls Church, and was released a few weeks ago and sent to Norfolk, applied at the jail for a slave belonging to her father, and who has been confined since last August, he having been arrested after his escape from Virginia. She pretended that the slave belonged in Maryland, but the facts having been ascertained, her request was refused.

EXCHANGES.

Among other proposals for an exchange of prisoners, the rebel authorities offer to exchange Capt. RICKETTS, of the Regular Artillery, who was captured at Bull Run, for a Mr. DELISLE.

Messrs. O'GORMAN, DALY and SAVAGE had interview to-day with the President, the Attorney-General and Gen. MCCLELLAN, on the subject of urging the exchange of prisoners. They all acquiesced in the necessity of the adoption of some plan which should bring about this object.

PROMOTED.

Capt. FRANCIS G. YOUNG, of New-York, late Brigade Quartermaster of Col. BAKER'S Brigade, has been appointed an Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army. Capt. YOUNG'S claims were pressed by the most influential citizens of New-York and New-England, and the appointment is regarded as most judicious.

GEORGE H. LITTS has been promoted to First Lieutenant of Company B, Major BARKER'S McClellan Dragoons, and P. PURLEY PAGE elected Second Lieutenant of the same company.

CAPT. BOYD MADE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Capt. BOYD, of the Lincoln Cavalry, who made the successful reconnoissance to Fairfax Court House, a few days ago, and for which he was complimented by Gen. MCCLELLAN, has been detached from his regiment and now performs the duty of Provost-Marshal for the Division under Gen. FRANKLIN. His company performs patrol duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

A number of appointments, made during the recess of Congress, have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions were granted on Saturday:

JOHN IRWIN, private, Co. E, First Regiment United States Artillery, who was burned and maimed by the bursting of a gun at Fort Sumter, during the bombardment; total disability; $8 per month.

B. WASHBURN, private, Co. E, Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, injured at Bull Run; total disability; $8 per month.

WASHINGTON ELLIS, Corporal, Co. E, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, injured at Bull Run; half disability; $4 per month.

JAMES BEAVER, private in Captain BLACKMORE'S Company, First Regiment Tennessee Militia, War of 1812; total disability; $8 per month.

SUSAN DEAN, (widow of WILLIAM J. DEAN, private, Co. A, Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, killed at Bull Run,) $5 50 per month.

A MEETING OF SUTLERS.

There was a meeting of sutlers here this evening, for the purpose of organizing an opposition to Senator WILSON'S bill for the abolition of sutlers. There were about forty persons present. Nothing was done beyond making arrangements to procure signatures to a remonstrance against the passage of such a law.

PLATES FOR VESSELS OF WAR.

The Navy Department invites proposals for furnishing, fitting, and securing to vessels of war iron plates of 33 inches thickness, and 15½ feet in length, to have planed edges and countersunk holes, to be bent to the shape of the vessel from stem to stern, and fastened to the timbers with conical-headed bolts of 1½ inches in diameter. It is understood that the Department designs to thus clothe vessels of war with the least possible delay.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

On Saturday Mr. SEWARD dined with Gen. DIX in Baltimore. He had a protracted consultation with him in reference to the campaign about Baltimore.

THE LATE MINISTER TO NEW-GRANADA.

Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, late Minister to New-Granada, has arrived in the city. He states that both parties in that Republic sympathize with the North in the present struggle.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

Judge UPHAM, the umpire under the Claims Convention with New-Granada, has arrived here, under a call from the Commissioners, and is considering the point submitted to him by them in regard to the liability of New-Granada to make provision for the settlement of claims contemplated by that treaty.

RETIRED UPON FURLOUGH PAY.

Commanders E. R. THOMPSON and OVERTON H. CARR, and Lieut. JAMES A. DOYLE, United States Navy, have, upon recommendation of the Board, now in session in New-York, been retired upon furlough pay.

DISMISSAL FROM THE NAVY.

Commander F. A. NEVILLE, a native of Virginia, late of the receiving ship *Ohio*, has been dismissed from the navy.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

A well-known gentleman of financial ability has prepared and will publish, this week, a pamphlet explanatory of the Secretary's proposed system of national finance.

THE WAY TO SEND LETTERS.

The following is an extract from a recently-intercepted Southern letter:

"I suggest that you send your letters through Hon. JAMES M. MASON, at Loudon. In this way they will be sure to reach their destination."

URGED FOR A BRIGADIERSHIP.

Hon. C. B. CALVERT, of Maryland, and Hon. R. H. DUELL, of New-York, waited upon the President yesterday, urging the appointment of Col. JOHN C. ROBINSON as a Brigadier-General. The latter commanded at Fort McHenry, on the 19th of April, and now commands a Brigade at Annapolis Junction.

FOUR DAYS OF BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

We have had four days consecutively of the most charming and Spring-like weather, most suitable for operations in the field.

HAD HIS POCKET PICKED.

A. A. JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, had his pocket picked this afternoon, at the railroad dépôt, of about eight thousand dollars, in drafts and money. The drafts were upon J. J. CISCO, New-York, signed by Capt. H. JONES BROOKS, Quartermaster,—one for five thousand dollars, and one for nineteen hundred, and eight hundred dollars in Pittsburgh notes. It was taken from him just as he was leaving for New-York on the 5 o'clock train to-night.

FAILING TO MAKE CONNECTIONS.

The express train from New-York to Washington, in many instances, fail to make connections, owing to the trains being overloaded with recruits. To obviate future difficulty, Mr. CALFIELD, manager of the Government Railroads, has made arrangements for a through train from New-York every twenty-four hours for recruits, who will not be permitted to occupy the express train.

THE NEW MORGAN TENT.

JOHN MCCLANE, of New-York, has succeeded in introducing to the Government the new Morgan tent and orders have been given for manufacturing them.

MECHANICS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Eighteen hundred mechanics are employed at the Navy-yard, their monthly wages amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION ADJOURNED.

The Sanitary Commission adjourned on Saturday night until next January, unless sooner called together by the Executive Committee.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized PEDRO PABLO ORTIZ as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Chili for the port of New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SONORA.

Some months since, the Church Party in the City of Mexico, anticipating the intervention of the European Powers to establish a monarchy in the country, took measures to establish the nucleus of a party in the distant States. In the State of Sonora, some five hundred Reactionists made a stand for the purpose of revolutionizing the State. A telegraphic dispatch dated San Francisco, Dec. 9, has been received in this city by a Mexican gentleman, stating that the Reactionary Party in Sonora had been thoroughly beaten and dispersed by the Liberal forces, and that order under the Constitutional Government is completely restored.

SENATORS ELECTED TO THE REBEL CONGRESS, ETC.

A copy of the New-Orleans *Delta*, of Nov. 24, which reached here to day, announces that WM. L. YANCEY and CLEMENT C. CLAY were elected Senators from Alabama to JEFF. DAVIS' Senate on the 21st ult.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 16th announced that WIGFALL had been elected Senator from Texas, and that OLDHAM, WALL and HEMPHILL were candidates to fill the other vacancy.

In a letter from Austin, dated Nov. 14, the writer states that Gen. HERBERT is making formidable preparations for defending the Texas coast.

JAS. L. BEAL, a member of one of the Red River regiments in the rebel army, had been hung as a spy

The *Delta* announces that the messenger of the South Western Express Company would leave New-Orleans on the 27th of November, and that the proprietor has advantages which must make the South independent of the mail blockade.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions for he emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from FRANCIS A. TREADWAY, setting forth that he had some time ago presented a complaint to the Supreme Court against JEFF. DAVIS and others, but was told they were improper papers, after he had presented the complaint to the Magistrates' Court, but with no effect. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that WALDO P. JOHNSON, of Missouri, by sympathizing with and participating in rebellion against the United States, has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty as Senator of the United States, and that he be therefore expelled from the Senate of the United States, which was laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of the Commissioners who were appointed to investigate the claims of the Western Military Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution offered yesterday that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present judicial system of the United States, and establishing another in pursuance of the Constitution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relative to the sale of spiritous liquors in the District of Columbia. The bill is designed to render more operative the bill passed last Summer, and provides for trial by any Justice of the Peace. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) announced the death of Hon. KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, late Senator from Michigan, and gave a brief sketch of the life of the late Senator. He went to Michigan in the early history of the State from New-York, and soon became a favorite of the people, being elected Governor of Michigan in 1854, again in 1856, and soon after to the Senate of the United States. In the Senate, the deceased was well known for the purity of his life, sound judgment and fidelity to the country.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the customary resolution, that the Senate go into mourning thirty days, and do now adjourn.

Mr. KING said he rose to pay a tribute to a wise and good statesman, and a true man. He was a genuine specimen of the citizens of free government, and was always devoted to his country with his whole heart.

Mr. CLARK spoke of the dead Senator as a true and conscientious man, whose true merit was known only to his friends, and was always true to his country, and firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. SUMNER paid a tribute of worth and excellence to the deceased, saying that the Senator was always firm for right, and against oppression and wrong. He was one of those beautiful natures where God joined the mildest manners to the bravest mind. He was always opposed to Slavery, and any compromise with evil. Such a Senator is ill spared at such an hour as the present, though he still lives by example. Those who knew him here, and in the State that loved him, will cherish his memory with affectionate pride.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney-General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that part of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing homesteads to actual settlers, and providing a bounty for soldiers in lieu of grants of public lands. He explained that the homestead feature of this bill was heretofore passed, but there is an addition that all soldiers, marines and seamen shall be entitled to it by the provisions of this act.

It also contains a section giving a bounty of $30 to the three months volunteers.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday week.

The House concurred in the resolution from the Senate for a Joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the memorial of Messrs. HOWARD, GATCHELL and DAVIS be referred back to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has the power, under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the exercise of that power by another Department of the Government is a usurpation, and dangerous to public liberty; that the persons above named be delivered to the Marshal to the end that they may be indicted, with the right of a speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceeding.

Mr. PENDLETON said:

Mr. SPEAKER: These memorialists are members of the Board of Police of the City of Baltimore. On the 1st day of July last, at the dead hour of night, they were arrested and conveyed to Fort McHenry, by a detachment of United States soldiers under Gen. BANKS. They were in the performance of the duty assigned to them by the laws of their State. The peace of the city was then unbroken. The Federal Courts were in full operation within her limits. Judges, Marshal and the District-Attorney were in the exercise of their accustomed functions. The process of the Courts, if I am correctly informed, had not been interfered with, except in one memorable instance, and then by the authority of the President of the United States himself. These gentlemen were arrested without a warrant. They have been detained without an indictment. They are deprived of their liberty without process of law. They have not been confronted with their accusers. They are not informed of the nature of the accusation against them. They have been denied the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. The President of the United States, in his Message to this House, in response to a resolution of it, has declined to furnish the grounds for their arrest. On the very same day when he did so, while their petition for redress of a great grievance was pending before the House, the President had them conveyed out of the district and State in which they had been arrested and where, if at all, they had committed the crime, first to Fort Lafayette and then to Fort Warren. They are arbitrarily held by military power. They are entirely helpless. They have presented their memorial to Congress, asking that Congress may examine their case or that it may be remitted to the judicial tribunal, to be legally heard and determined, and my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee can find no more fitting response to a reasonable request like this than that this respectful petition shall lie unanswered on this table. The writ of *habeas corpus* was invented for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of just such a case as this. It commands that the body of a prisoner shall be produced, that the cause of his commitment may be inquired into, and that he may be discharged if he is illegally held, or remanded if he is held by competent authority on a charge of crime. These gentlemen would have been glad to avail themselves of this writ, which the President commanded his General to suspend, and to hold them at his own sole will and pleasure. The President, in his message at the extra session of Congress, gave us his reason for his action in the matter. He says: "I have authorized that the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended," and before he did so he talked considerably of his right and the propriety of doing so. The privilege conferred by the *habeas corpus* is to institute and command an inquiry as to whether a person is held by competent authority under a charge of crime. If a person is so held he is remanded, and if he is not he is discharged. That provision of the *habeas corpus* act has never been invaded by the executive power till now. Sir, the object of this suspension and the effect also of it is to prevent inquiries into the legitimateness of the imprisonment under military power. The object of this evasion of the great charter of liberty is to enable military officers, or others who have like power, to arrest and imprison men though they have committed no crime against the laws of the land; and to punish them, not as the law prescribes, but in whatever way those who have the power may ordain. If I rightly construe the Message of the President, he claims authority to seize, to hold and detain all persons not engaged in the land and naval forces—not men engaged in enterprises against the Government, but all persons whom he may suspect, and to imprison them without regard to the provisions or process of law. The President further claims the authority of the Constitution of which it is a complete violation, to arrest whoever in his judgment he may think proper. The President says his authority is derived by implication, and because, I suppose, he deems it inconvenient to have the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* vested in Congress alone. Now, the only clause which refers to the subject is one which provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended except in case of rebellion or invasion, or under circumstances when the public safety demands it. This is undoubtedly the only implication that can be derived authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Who shall suspend it? That is the question. It is not vested in the Executive exclusively, nor in Congress exclusively, but in all the departments of the Government. I grant that under the arbitrary rule of ELIZABETH, of England, and during the early part of the reign of CHARLES the First, it was exercised by these monarchs, but CHARLES was compelled as the price of his throne to assent to the Bill of Rights, by which he bound himself never to imprison a man without due process of law. CHARLES did not stand by his interpretation of the ancient constitution, and after ten years of struggle with his people, he lost his throne and his life as the penalty of his infraction of it. His successor tried all means and every kind of scheme to retain this arbitrary power, which was at last swept away forever by the great charter. We are told by the eminent historian, MACAULAY, that CHARLES II. sought to repeal the *habeas corpus* act, for that he hated it as only tyrants can hate whatever stands between them and their own despotic wills. And this *habeas corpus* act was the most stringent curb ever imposed by a Legislature on tyranny. When WILLIAM and MARY came to the throne they declared that the Crown did not possess the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and from that hour to this, one hundred years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, England had no monarch during all her foreign wars and intestine troubles, wayward and wicked enough though some of them were, who dared to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or who ever claimed that they had the power to imprison a citizen without the process of law. All history to which I have had access confirms this view of the case. HUME and MACAULAY claim this right as the principal in the great structure of the English Constitution. But here, according to this novel theory of government, the President may suspend the Constitution and the laws of the United States made under it. He may, as it is claimed, do all this, supersede them all, disregarding the limitation enjoined for the exercise of his prerogatives. He may abolish all the laws of the land, and substitute in their place his own will. He may abolish the whole system of Government built up and bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, and he may build up for himself a new and entirely different system. All this he may do, it is claimed, rightfully, legitimately, and without interference. I hold this assumed position is untenable and indefensible; that there is no warrant for it in the Constitution, or in the principles which underlie the theory of our Government, nor in the genius of the American people, nor in the spirit of liberty which is the boast of our institutions. Such a proposition will destroy the law, as it is utterly inconsistent with the law. It will reduce this nation, if deliberately adopted as the theory of government, to the condition of Slavery; and I say that any nation that will willingly adopt it is lost to all sense of manly independence, is lost to the appreciation of its own dignity and national rights, and for them the yoke of the slave is the only fitting emblem. We are told, in defence of this theory, that it would not exist only in cases of rebellion against the Government. We are also told that it was not intended that the Constitution of the United States should be inoperative in times of civil war. Our fathers hoped that civil war might never befall us, but they knew human nature too well to expect that we should forever enjoy profound repose. They had freed themselves from the yoke of oppression, they had successfully conquered enemies without and Tories within, and then they formed a Constitutional Government, recognizing in it that honesty and good sense which marks the patriot. Is it to be supposed that they would adopt a Constitutional Government to be operative only in time of peace, and that that Constitution should be superseded whenever discord or war would present an opportunity to set it aside and substitute for it the will of military power? The Constitution gives to the several departments of the Government all the power ever intended to be used for any purpose. If the laws of the United States are too lenient, they may be made more stringent. If Judges are imbecile, let them be impeached. Let the whole machinery of Government be revised and improved, if you will; but whoever goes beyond that to support the Government, would destroy the Constitution under the pretence of preserving them. The Government has no right to break down the constitution to uphold itself. It never was intended for a moment that the Constitution under any circumstances should be superseded. The President holds office under the Constitution, you sit there under it, the Judges sit and pass judgment in virtue of the provisions of that instrument alone, and if you supercede it, neither you nor the Judges, nor the President himself, possesses any more power than the humblest man in the land. Supersede the Constitution! You might as well try to repeal all laws for the guidance of society, and let the nation go adrift to ruin at once. The only way to preserve the Government is to preserve the Constitution, to observe its limitation, and to obey its prohibitions. When the Constitution falls, then indeed the Government falls. This is not the way to preserve governments. Ambition makes its own opportunity, and under this system of superseding the Constitution in times of public calamity, the public mind will become degraded, the people on every fresh occasion for the exercise of this power will yield still a little more to those encroachments, till the public will be destroyed, the public intellect warped, the national character tarnished and the national life of liberty and independence overthrown. They will become the plaything of every tyrant, and each successive invasion of their rights will be tamely submitted to until all apppreciation of independence and rights and freedom is forever lost. It is vain to say that this is an idle dream—the realization of the fact is before us. Six months ago, when the *habeas corpus* act was first suspended in the case of MERRIMAN, who was held on a charge of treason, the public mind was intensely excited. Now what is the fact? Citizens are committed and imprisoned because in the public newspapers they dare criticise the acts of the Government. Newspapers have been suspended, and the whole power of the Government despotically exercised without a public monitor. We are told also that when this public danger shall have passed away the Constitution will be restored to its pristine vigor, and the people will be allowed to resume their accustomed liberty. When was this ever so? When were the invaded and restricted rights of a people ever restored to their exact position except by the sword? When was liberty once surrendered ever restored except by blood? For the willful surrender of their rights no nation ever resumed them only through the agonies of a revolution, and you cannot make a nation sensible of rights that in time of danger possesses no rights. You cannot increase and strengthen virtue, and courage, and patience in a people, by teaching them that in times of great public calamity and danger to the State, they must rely for their safety, not on their own virtue, and courage, and constancy, but on the power and good will of their rulers. No free nation ought ever listen for a moment to the arguments of State necessity. The history of those people who have been so deceived is written in the wreck of free institutions. It is marked with wrongs, with high hopes destroyed, and noble aspirations violated and trampled upon. If we look over the pathway of desolation thus exposed to view, we may easily imagine that we see the spirit of American independence and American freedom hovering over this day, tearfully praying it too may not be added to the long list of victims immolated on the altar of State necessity. This argument of State necessity always proceeds from the Executive power. It is the voice which issues from the throne itself, and unless speedily answered, unless answered now, ere long comes the mandate to surrender to military power. An imperial throne rises on the ruins of an overthrown republic; oaths are violated, liberties swept away, rights trampled on, and a nation is prostrated in the dust. This is but the familiar picture which presents the dire effect of a people submitting to the plea of State necessity. We are further told that in times of great public danger the people ought to sustain the hands of their rulers by confiding in their integrity of motives and disinterestedness of action. Yes, sir, I would sustain them with the public confidence while they adhered to the provisions and principles of the Constitution; but I would paralyze them, sir, with distrust, whenever they commenced the work of usurpation. It was DEMOSTHENES, in his divine philippic, who told the Athenians that the surest defence of a free people against tyranny was distrust. The Athenians did not heed his warning, and from that hour to this Grecian independence and Grecian liberty have been but a name. WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, wisely taught the same lesson to the Dutch when PHILIP of Spain asked their confidence in his Administration, and they wisely heeded the lesson, and the immortal glories which clustered for two hundred years around the Dutch Republic testifies to the truthfulness of the axiom. I, Sir, speak not in behalf of the memorialists—upright and honest men as they are, and unjustly deprived of their liberty, as I know them to be—I speak in behalf of the Constitution, I speak in behalf of the liberties of the nation, I speak in behalf of my constituents, I speak in behalf of myself, and in behalf of you, my colleagues on this floor. And I say here that the proposition that the President has the power to suspend the writ of the *habeas corpus*, arbitrarily and without reason, without regard to the principles and provisions and process of law, to detain the citizen of any portion of this country, is utterly and entirely indefensible. And I further say, that it becomes every member of this House, in virtue of his oath, taken here before the tribune of the people, to support and preserve the Constitution, and in virtue of the position we hold here to support the framework of the Government, and as representatives of the people, solemnly in the face of Heaven and of our responsibilities to protest against it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied, that all his colleague had just said, or could say, had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the argument of the Attorney-General heretofore submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he (PENDLETON) had not been able to disguise the fact that the time has come when contemplated by the words of the Constitution for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was imputed that some power should do so. This conceded, then his colleague's argument destroyed itself. It implied a censure on this House in not discharging the duty long ago required by the oath which they had all taken to support the Constitution. His colleague's position was that Congress alone can suspend the writ, while conceding the time has come for its suspension. When rebellion lifted up its head over a large portion of this Republic, and essayed to shake down the pillars of the Constitution and drench the land in fraternal blood, it was no time to be splitting hairs as to whether Congress or the President should first exercise the power. Did his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery, or wish to confine his sympathies to the rebels and conspirators of the City of Baltimore? Had he no sympathy for those confined in the old Capitol? Why should they not also be discharged? Assuming his colleague's position to be right, the conclusion results, his colleague was derelict in duty in not moving a suspension of the writ in accordance with the oath he had taken to maintain, protect and defend the Constitution. The laws are to be executed, and not only executed by force, but by the sword against the powers of rebellion. It did not lie in the mouths of the memorialists to claim the benefit of the Constitution, every provision of which they had trampled under foot.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM the whole subject was tabled—108 against 26.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator BINGHAM, of Michigan.

Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. BEAMAN, TROWBRIDGE and GRANGER, of Michigan, Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, and Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, after which the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer not Advanced North of the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has not advanced North of the Cumberland River, as reported. Gen. SCHOEPF has withdrawn to Somerset, and there awaits reinforcements.

GARRETT DAVIS ELECTED U. S. SENATOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS has been nominated for Senator in place of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE, by one majority over Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

GARRETT DAVIS was elected United States Senator for the remainder of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S term to-day, by a vote of 84 to 12.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

GARRETT DAVIS, who has just been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the place in the United States Senate lately occupied by the expelled traitor BRECKINRIDGE, is one of the ablest public men in Kentucky. He is a native of that State, 56 years old, is a lawyer by profession and has acquired great distinction at the bar, and a very lucrative practice. He was a Representative in Congress from the Bourbon District in Kentucky for eight years, from 1839 to 1847. His residence is Paris, the county seat of Bourbon, one of the wealthiest "blue grass" counties in the State. When he left the public service, so high had he risen as a forensic debater and a skillful parliamentary tactician, that he was justly regarded as one of the very foremost of the Whig leaders. His health forced him out of congressional life. But ever since his retirement he has had a leading part in shaping the State policy, and no important movement has been made without consulting him.

He has taken a very active part in his own State against secession. When the secession troubles broke out, he went to Washington and procured from the President arms for the Home Guards, a military organization raised chiefly upon his suggestion, to counteract BUCKNER'S army of the secession militia. By this movement, he and the other Union patriots foiled BUCKNER completely in his efforts to "precipitate" Kentucky.

As a public speaker, DAVIS is cogent and forcible. He is a master of sarcasm when aroused against a foe; he is relentless and unsparing. His elocution is by no means graceful, nor is his voice agreeable, yet he possesses great power over the masses. They have faith in his honesty, and loved the bold, determined character of the man. He is very energetic in his manner, and has great breadth and strength of brain. The rebels hate him more bitterly and curse him more deeply than any other man in the region in which he lives—which is the best evidence of his devotion to the Union. Mr. DAVIS is short in stature, quick and active in motion, and his presence is not imposing. His want of physical is in marked contrast to his mental vigor.

There is no doubt that he will prove a worthy representative of the bold, unflinching Union sentiment of Kentucky. He was nominated for the Senate by but one majority over Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury under PIERCE.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Precedents of the American Revolution.

The British Government Never Assenting to a General Exchange, nor Conceding National Rights to the Colonies.

The subject of an exchange of prisoners between the Government and the rebel authorities attracts a great deal of public discussion, and has engaged the earnest and solicitous attention of the Administration at Washington. The President and his Secretaries are naturally desirous to do everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those of our soldiers whom the fortunes of war have thrown into the hands of the rebels, as well as to mitigate, so far as possible, the sufferings of all who are in any way involved in the calamities which war brings in its train. But they have been forced to make a l such considerations yield to the paramount duty of not compromising, in any way or to any extent, directly or by implication, the attitude of this Government, as absolutely sovereign, towards those who are in open rebellion against its authority. As our rebellion against Great Britain furnished a case in some respects analogous to the present war, the precedents of the Revolution on this point have a good deal of interest and importance. We shall present, therefore, a running history of the *practice* of the belligerents in that instance, as well as of the various attempts that were made to establish by agreement some general rule of action on the subject:

The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775:—and only a fortnight afterwards an exchange of prisoners took place, in due form, between the commanders of the opposing forces. The Virginia *Gazette*, of July 1, copied in MOORE'S *Diary of the Revolution*, gives an account of the ceremony. Under date of June 6, it says:

> "This being the day agreed on for the exchange of prisoners, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Dr. WARREN and Brig.-Gen. PUTNAM, in a phaeton, together with Major DUNBAR and Lieut. HAMILTON, of the Sixty-fourth, on horseback; Lieut. POTTER, of the marines, in a chaise; JOHN HILTON, of the Forty-seventh; ALEX. CAMPBELL, of the Fourth; JOHN TYNE, SAMUEL MARCY, THOMAS PERRY, and THOMAS SHARP, of the marines, wounded men, in two carts,—the whole escorted by the Weathersfield Company, under the command of Capt. CHESTER,—entered the town of Charlestown, and marching slowly through it, halted at the Ferry, where, upon a signal being given, Major MONCRIEF landed from the *Lively* man-of-war, *in order to receive the prisoners, and see his old friend Gen. Putnam*. Their meeting was truly cordial and affectionate. The wounded privates were soon sent on board the *Lively*, but Maj. MONCRIEF and the other officers returned with Gen. PUTNAM and Dr. WARREN to the house of Dr. FOSTER, where an entertainment was provided for them. About 3 o'clock a signal mas made by the *Lively* that *they were ready to deliver up our prisoners*, upon which Gen. PUTNAM and Maj. MONCRIEF went to the ferry, where they received Messrs. JOHN PECK, JAMES HEWES, JAMES BREWER and DANIEL PRESTON, of Boston; Messrs. SAMUEL FROST and SETH RUSSELL, of Cambridge; Mr. JOSEPH BELL, of Danvers; Mr. ELIJAH SEAVER, of Roxbury, and CÆSAR AUGUSTUS, a negro servant of Mr. TILESTON, of Dorchester, who were conducted to the house of Capt. FOSTER and there refreshed, after which the General and Major returned to their company and spent an hour or two in a very agreeable manner. Between 5 and 6 o'clock Maj. MONCRIEF, with the officers who had been delivered to him, were conducted to the ferry, where the *Lively's* barge received them, after which Gen. PUTNAM, with the prisoners that had been delivered to him, returned to Cambridge escorted in the same manner as before. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency and good humor, and the Weathersfield Company did honor to themselves, their officers and company."

This exchange, which was conducted with all due formality, seems to have been the act of the officers in command, as there is no intimation that it was in pursuance of orders from their respective Governments on either side. The first notice of any action of Congress on the subject we find referred to in a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to Gen. HOWE, dated in camp at Cambridge, Dec. 18, 1775, the main object of which is to demand explanations concerning the severe treatment of Col. ETHAN ALLEN, who had been taken prisoner by the British near Montreal, and who wrote that he was immediately "taken on board the *Gaspee* schooner of war, and confined hands and feet in irons." Gen. WASHINGTON informed Gen. HOWE that whatever treatment Col. ALLEN received should be retaliated upon Brig.-Gen. PRESCOTT, a British officer then in our hands,—as "the law of retaliation was not only justifiable in the eyes of God and man, but absolutely a duty which in our present circumstances we owe to our relations, friends and fellow-citizens." Appended to this letter was a postscript, saying:

> "*If an exchange of prisoners taken on each side in this unnatural contest is agreeable to Gen. Howe*, he will please signify as much to his most obedient," &c.

This proposition, as a note to the letter informs us, was made in consequence of a resolution adopted by Congress that "an exchange of prisoners was proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier." Gen. HOWE in reply, resented warmly the imputations cast by Gen. WASHINGTON upon his humanity, but said nothing of the proposed exchange. On the 19th of December, however, he wrote to Lord DARTMOUTH stating that:

> "Mr. WASHINGTON, presuming upon the number and rank of the prisoners in his possession, had threatened retaliation in point of treatment to any prisoners of theirs in our power,—and *proposes an exchange which is a circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms*,—nor shall I enter upon such a measure without the King's orders."

The King of England had issued a proclamation declaring the colonies to be in rebellion, and threatening with "condign punishment" all who should be found in arms against the Government. And Congress had responded by threatening precisely the same punishment to all who should be found aiding the ministerial cause. On the 22d of April, 1776, Gen. WASHINGTON writes to the President of Congress that he had received an application from the Committee of Safety of New-York for an exchange of prisoners,—which he refers to Congress for its action. On the 30th of July he writes to Gen. HOWE, in reply to a proposition from the latter to exchange Mr. LOVELL for Gov. SKENE, that Congress, have not only approved of that proposition, but "judging *that a general exchange of prisoners will be attended with mutual convenience and pleasure to both parties*, had empowered their commanders in each department to negotiate one in the following manner; "Continental officers for those of equal rank, either in the land or sea service, soldier for soldier, sailor for sailor, citizen for citizen.'" Congress had also made special mention of the case of Col. ALLEN. Gen. HOWE in reply, dated Aug. 1, arranged for the exchange of Mr. LOVELL and Gov. SKENE, said Col. ALLEN'S case did not fall within his department, and added:

> "But wishing sincerely to give relief to the distresses of all prisoners, *I shall readily consent to the mode of exchange which you are pleased to propose*, namely, 'officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen,' the choice to be made by the respective commanders for their own officers and men. You must be sensible that deserters cannot be included in this arrangement; and for the mode of exchange in the naval line, I beg leave to refer you to the admiral."

In accordance with this understanding, WASHINGTON, on the 17th of August, proposed to exchange any British officer of equal rank for Lieut. JOSIAH, who had been taken prisoner by the British frigate *Cerberus*, to which, on the 19th, Gen. HOWE assented. On the 23d of September, Gen. WASHINGTON directed that Gen. PRESCOTT be exchanged, and assented to Lord HOWE'S proposition to exchange Brig.-Gen. Lord STERLING for Gov. BROWN. Some question soon after arose out of a delay by the American authorities in fulfilling the stipulations of a treaty for exchange of prisoners between Capt. FOSTER, of the British service, and Gen. ARNOLD, in regard to which Lord HOWE made a very pointed appeal to the honor of Gen. WASHINGTON—either to carry out the terms of the treaty, or else return the prisoners given up by Capt. FOSTER. WASHINGTON made this the subject of very pressing representations to Congress in a letter dated Oct. 5, urging especially that "from the delicate nature of such treaties, and because the non-observance of them must damp the spirits of the officers who make them, and add affliction to the misfortunes of those whom necessity and the nature of the case force into captivity," he hoped Congress would carry the arrangement made by these officers into execution.

On the 9th of November, WASHINGTON wrote to Lord HOWE, regretting that it had not been in his power to effect the exchange of prisoners, which had been agreed upon in consequence of their being so widely scattered through the different States, but that he had written to the several Governors and Conventions of the States, where the prisoners were, to have them collected as speedily as possible. He reminded him that "the custom of war neither required, nor did the interest of an army admit, a daily exchange of prisoners," in consequence of the opportunities that would be thus afforded of conveying intelligence; and assured him that the delay which had taken place had arisen from no design on his part. Upon another point—the capture of a servant—Gen. WASHINGTON thus wrote:

> "Major STEWART'S servant having never represented himself as a person not enlisted in your army, he was considered as a prisoner of war, and sent as such to Jersey. But upon your information that he was not in the capacity of a soldier, *I will give immediate directions for him to be brought back, that he may return to his master*. This servant was charged with a letter of a private and delicate nature, but Major STEWART may be assured the contents neither were nor shall be permitted to transpire."

On the 1st of December a list of prisoners who had permission to return to New-York was sent to Lord HOWE, and an exchange of Gov. FRANKLIN for Brig.-Gen. THOMPSON was proposed,—and on the 12th a similar list was transmitted, with a request that the particular officers to be thereafter returned should be of his (Gen. WASHINGTON'S) appointment, or of some person authorized for the purpose. On the 17th, WASHINGTON complained that he had not received in exchange such officers as he had requested to be sent, and saying that unless his wishes in this respect could be complied with, he should be under the disagreeable necessity of stopping others from going in, as his "ideas and expectations had been by no means answered by what had happened." On the 12th of January, 1777, Gen. WASHINGTON writes to the President of Congress, acknowledging the receipt of several resolutions concerning the exchange of prisoners, and referring especially to the case of Gen. LEE, who had been taken by the British, and whom, it was supposed, they intended to try as a deserter, on the ground that his resignation in the British army had never been accepted. Congress had directed that five Hessian field officers, taken at Trenton, should be proffered in exchange for him; and WASHINGTON stated that he should inform Gen. HOWE that if LEE were thus denied the privileges of ordinary prisoners, and subjected to a sentence affecting either his life or liberty, "they might depend on the most severe and adequate retaliation on our part." LEE'S release, however, was not accomplished until the Spring of 1778. On the 18th of January WASHINGTON again wrote to Lord HOWE, complaining of the manner in which American prisoners in his hands were treated, and saying:

> "You may call us rebels and say that we deserve no better treatment; but remember, my Lord, that supposing us rebels, we still have feelings equally as keen and sensitive as Loyalists, and will, if forced to it, most assuredly retaliate upon those upon whom we look as the unjust invaders of our rights, liberties and properties. * * I inclose to your Lordship a list of the captain and crew of an armed boat belonging to Georgia, taken by a man-of-war, Capt. STANHOPE. There is a sufficient number of prisoners in Georgia, belonging to your navy, *to make an exchange*. If the measure meets your approbation, it will be very agreeable to both parties."

Lord HOWE replied at length to the complaints of ill-treatment, and said he should "very readily concur in the exchange" of the prisoners referred to, and adding that "any exceeding that number which it might be thought proper to release to him at the same time from Georgia, shall be returned, if acceptable, from amongst the natives of the other provinces."

At this time, the close of the campaign of 1776, the number of American prisoners in the possession of the British was 4,854, while the Americans had only 2,860 British prisoners. Of the Americans in the hands of the British, 804 were officers, while we had less than 50 British officers.

On the 4th of November, 1777, WASHINGTON writes to Lord HOWE, concerning a wish he was understood to have expressed for a "*general exchange of prisoners on equitable terms*, or, if this could not be effected, that the officers on both sides should be released on parole;"—and entering into some details on the subject. On the 14th, he pursues the subject, acceding to HOWE'S proposition, that "the officers who are prisoners of war on both sides should be released and have liberty to return among their friends on parole," and relates, in very warm terms, his protest against the ill treatment to which our prisoners were subjected. Lord HOWE responds in sharp language, saying he "shall never agree to a partial exchange of prisoners," until WASHINGTON had complied with certain stipulations on the subject, and repeating that "in order to alleviate their distress, he should permit officers for officers of equal rank to go home upon their paroles." A protracted correspondence ensued on the general subject, which was closed by WASHINGTON'S assenting fully, on the 10th of February, 1778, to the proposition for a general exchange, and to the appointment of two commissioners on each side, to meet on the 10th of March, and adjust any differences that might exist. When the 10th of March arrived, however, WASHINGTON ascertained that Congress had passed sundry resolutions requiring that no prisoners should be returned until all their accounts had been adjusted, which would occasion a very protracted delay against which Lord HOWE protested very warmly. WASHINGTON, on the 8th of March, wrote to Congress at length on the subject, rehearsing the various steps of the negotiation, declaring that he considered his own "personal honor and faith, as well as that of the public, pledged to a faithful performance of his agreement with Lord HOWE, and that every consideration required that it should not be eluded." With regard to the general subject of an exchange of prisoners, he says:

> "I have the best evidence that an event of this kind [a general exchange] is the general wish of the country. I know it to be the wish of the army, and no one can doubt that it is the ardent wish of the sufferers themselves. We need only consult the tide of humanity, and the sympathies natural to those connected by the cement of blood, interest, and a common dread of evil, to be convinced that the prevailing current of sentiment demands an exchange. If the country, the army, and even the prisoners themselves, had a precise idea of our circumstances, and could be fully sensible of the disadvantages that might attend the giving an enemy a considerable reinforcement without having an equivalent, they might perhaps be willing to make a sacrifice of their feelings to motives of policy. But they have not this knowledge, and cannot be intrusted with it, and their reasonings, of necessity, will be governed by what they feel. Were an opinion once to be established, (and the enemy and their emissaries know very well how to inculcate it, if they are furnished with a plausible opportunity,) that we designedly avoided an exchange, it would be a cause of dissatisfaction and disgust to the country and the army, of resentment and desperation to our captive officers and soldiers. * * It is prudent to use the greatest caution not to shock the notions of general justice and humanity, universal among mankind, as well in a public as a private view. In a business on the side of which the passions are so much concerned as the present, men would be readily disposed to believe the worst, and cherish the most unfavorable conclusions. * * The ill consequences would be immense, by increasing the causes of discontent in the army which are already too numerous, and many of which are in a great measure unavoidable; by fortifying that unwillingness, which already appears too great, towards entering into the service, and of course impeding the progress both of drafting and recruiting; by dejecting the courage of the soldiery from an apprehension of the horrors of captivity; and finally, by reducing those whose lot it is to drink the bitter cup, to a despair which can only find relief by renouncing their attachments, and engaging with their captors. These effects have already been experienced in part from the obstacles that have lain in the way of exchanges; but if these obstacles were once to seem the result of system, they would become tenfold. Nothing has operated more disagreeably upon the minds of the militia than the fear of captivity on the footing on which it has hitherto stood. What would be their reasonings if it should be thought to stand upon a worse?"

These urgent representations induced Congress at once to repeal the resolutions concerning the settlement of accounts, by which the progress of the exchange agreed upon had been impeded. But a still more delicate question remained untouched. Congress, on the 30th of December, had passed a resolution, declaring that "all loyalists or Americans in the British service who should be taken in arms, were to be sent to the respective States to which they belonged, and *suffer the penalties inflicted by the laws of such States upon traitors*." Gen. WASHINGTON, in a letter dated April 4, had remonstrated against this as certain to overturn and defeat any scheme for an exchange of prisoners, as the British commander was as much bound in honor and justice to protect these persons as he was to protect the British officers and soldiers, and, in some respects, more so, as they had made greater sacrifices in supporting the cause of the King. Congress replied, on the 14th of April, in a letter signed by HENRY LAURENS, President, and thus referred to this specific point:

> "The resolution of the 30th December was a measure naturally flowing from the Treason Acts, which the respective States have passed in consequence of the express recommendation of Congress. On a mature deliberation, they are convinced that a deviation from it would be subversive of our character as an independent people, and inconsistent with sound policy. *No act of Congress can suspend the operation of the laws of the different States*, and, therefore, they cannot consent that any measure should be adopted in the proposed cartel which may contravene this resolution. It does not, however, appear to Congress that any embarrassment will arise in this matter, unless the enemy should insist upon an article in the cartel that Americans taken in arms shall be entitled to the benefit of an exchange. Under the terms of 'officer for officer, soldier for soldier,' &c., which are generally used in cartels, *traitors would no more be included by the laws of nations than deserters*. The carrying of this resolution into practice can depend only on the will of the several States, who, in this respect, must be presumed to be governed by principles of policy of which they must necessarily be competent judges."

The Commissioners, when they came to meet, encountered still another obstacle, which rendered needless the discussion of the serious question thus raised. It was found that those representing Gen. HOWE had only his personal commission, with nothing to imply that their action would bind the English Government,—while the commission from WASHINGTON stated that it was "*in virtue of full powers to him delegated*." Objection was made to the form of the British Commission, which Gen. HOWE declined to modify, the Commissioners intimating that Gen. HOWE "declined to negotiate on a national ground, because it *might imply an acknowledgment inconsistent with the claims of the English Government*." This shows that in all the previous exchanges of prisoners care had been taken that they should be so conducted as not to commit the English Government to any position which would prevent their regarding Americans in arms as rebels and traitors. This defect, in the form of the British Commission, put an end to the sitting and defeated the proposed exchange.

From this time all proceedings on the subject slept until the 14th of March, 1779, when Gen. WASHINGNON wrote to Sir HENRY CLINTON, who had succeeded Lord HOWE as Commander of the British troops, informing him that Congress had authorized him again to propose the settlement of a general cartel, and to appoint Commissioners with *full powers* for that purpose. Sir HENRY at once assented, and expressed his hope that as this matter was now "entirely reposed in military hands," it might have a better result than had attended former attempts. WASHINGTON mildly rebuked this reference to Congress, the Commissioners were appointed, and met on the 12th of April at Amboy,—Col. DAVIES and Lieut.-Col. R. H. HARRISON appearing as the American Commissioners, and Col. HYDE and Capt. JOHN ANDRE as the British. The latter acted under instructions which began by saying "*you will take care not to admit of any preamble, title or expression tending to the acknowledgment of independency of Great Britain*." Their report of proceedings stated that on meeting, the American Commissioners again objected to the omission of the words "in virtue of full powers to us delegated" in the authority of the British representatives,—although they disclaimed all intention to draw them into an acknowledgment of their independence. The Americans reported that there was no desire on the part of the British to effect an exchange, and the whole project again failed, Sir HENRY CLINTON confessing that he had relied on the "indignation of the American prisoners against their own people" as an inducement to extort confessions suitable to his wishes. His reliance, however, failed.

Another attempt to effect a general exchange was made the next year, and Commissioners for that purpose met again at Amboy on the 9th of March, 1780. But the same obstacles were again interposed, and with precisely the same result. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated March 31, 1780, Gen. WASHINGTON reports the failure of the attempt, and says that he had instructed the American Commissioners to decline doing anything on the subject of a *general* exchange unless the British Commissioners should come with national powers. And the event proved that they had not the slightest intention of treating on national grounds, inasmuch as this would in some sort imply a recognition of the independence of the Colonies. The English General PHILLIPS, writing to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, on this meeting at Amboy, says:

> "This attempt for a general cartel and exchange has proved ineffectual, as every former one had done, founded on an objection to the powers given by Sir HENRY CLINTON; *and your Lordship will directly observe that the great object of the American Congress is to make some public act in which Gen. Washington may be concerned with Sir Henry Clinton in character of equality with Great Britain on principles of* NATION AGAINST NATION AT WAR; and the positive declaration of the American Commissioners on this matter fully evinces the fact, and that a general cartel can never possibly take place on any other ground, *which it may be imagined will never be suffered by Great Britain*."

From this time frequent exchanges of prisoners took place at different points, under arrangements between the commanders in the field, and without any attempt to arrange the basis of a general cartel. A meeting took place at Elizabethtown, N. J., Sept. 19, 1781, between Mr. SKINNER and Mr. LORING, the British agent, by which 140 American officers and 476 privates were exchanged, and Gen. GREENE, in command of the Southern department, was authorized to enlarge the number. In April, 1781, Congress directed the recall of Gen. BURGOYNE, who had been released and suffered to go to Europe on parole,—on hearing that HENRY LAURENS had been committed to the Tower of London, and was to be tried for treasonable practices. WASHINGTON, however had already proposed an exchange for Gen. BURGOYNE, and in a letter to Congress, dated April 16, 1781, on the subject, explained it by saying that "Gen. BURGOYNE was said to be in ill health, *and his death would deprive us in exchange of the value of* 1040 *private men, or officers equivalent*, according to the tariff which has been settled." "I thought it advisable," he adds, "not to risk so considerable a loss when his exchange would give relief to a number of our officers in captivity and disembarrass the public of the inconvenience of maintaining them here." Congress, therefore, rescinded its order of recall, and negotiations were continued for his exchange.

Another meeting of Commissioners on the subject of exchange was held at Elizabethtown, March 31, 1782, but differences arose concerning payment for the support of prisoners on either side, and the negotiation had no practical result. Still another meeting was held on the 25th of September, at Tappan, in New-York, but was soon dissolved by the lack of satisfactory powers on the part of the British Commissioners.

This was the last attempt made at effecting any general arrangement for an exchange of prisoners. On the 11th of April, 1783, Congress issued a proclamation for the suspension of hostilities, and on the 15th passed resolutions providing for the liberation of all prisoners. In a letter to Sir GUY CARLETON, dated April 21, 1783, Gen. WASHINGTON informed him that the prisoners in Virginia and Maryland, numbering about 1,500, might be received at Baltimore in British vessels, or marched to New-York, as Sir GUY might desire; and that the remaining prisoners, about 4,500, being mainly in Pennsylvania, might be received at Philadelphia, or marched to Elizabethtown. The British General, from lack of sufficient vessels, adopted the march by land.

It appears from this historical *resumé* that during the whole war of the Revolution there was no such thing as a general exchange of prisoners, nor could the belligerent parties, in spite of repeated attempts, come to any agreement as to the terms on which such an exchange could be effected. Prisoners were frequently exchanged,—but only by the act of the commanders, or by mutual consent, without any specific arrangement for that purpose.

Obituary.

JOHN VERNAM, of Mount Morris, well known throughout the State, died in that village on Friday last, after a protracted illness. Mr. VERNAM was many years ago Sheriff of Saratoga County, and conspicuous in the politics of that part of the State. He removed thence to Livingston County, and was long connected with the construction and administration of our public works. He was one time Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, for some years past the nominal Vice President, but in reality the acting President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at his residence in Newark on Monday morning. Mr. JACKSON graduated at Princeton College, and has always exhibited the liveliest interest in the welfare of that institution. After going through with a thorough course of legal study he was admitted to the bar in Newark, and soon afterwards was made clerk of the Essex County Courts. Subsequently he resumed the practice of the law, but soon resigned it to form a connection with the New-Jersey Railroad. His indomitable energy and business tact were rewarded by a promotion to the virtual Presidency of the road, which, under his able management, has been made the most profitable and successful institution of the kind in the country.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Return to Office of M. Fould—The Reckless Expenditures of the French Government—The Proposed Reduction of the Army and Navy—Late Events in Poland, &c., &c.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

M. FOULD'S return to office is an event of such magnitude that the novelty does not soon wear off. It is now a week since he was gazetted, and the meaning and probable consequences of his appointment are discussed more eagerly than ever. I remember telling you, when he resigned the post of Minister of State nearly a year ago, that he foresaw a financial catastrophe, and would no longer be responsible for the frightful extravagance of the Court. I forget whether I mentioned—but it is at all events interesting to recall the fact now—that the Emperor, immediately after his resignation, called upon him at his private residence, and remained alone with him for two hours. The Emperor felt at the time that he had lost the best man about him, and was anxious to show his respect and affection for him, but he had not then the resolution to battle with the influences, female and otherwise, which were hostile to M. FOULD. In subsequent letters I dwelt upon the reckless expenditure of the Government and mentioned instances of really criminal liberality to Ministers—such as presents of palaces and gorgeous furniture, supposed to be paid for out of the Emperor's private purse. That private purse—the *cassette*, as it is called—so long supposed to be inexhaustible, is now considerably worse than empty. The Emperor's private debts are credibly asserted to amount to upwards of 100 millions of francs, and what the Empress owes nobody can tell. I allude to these private debts in the first instance because I believe that their pressure, more than the disorder of the public finances, was the moving cause of the act which startled the world on Nov. 14. I need not repeat here the wondrous details of M. FOULD'S confession, which the Emperor meekly endorses. The long and the short of it is that while every succeeding budget for years past has been presented to a mock parliament as showing a surplus, and voted amidst a chorus of prosperity speeches, the dreadful truth has come out, that there is a deficit of one milliard at the least. You will scarcely realize the astounding figure, and therefore I repeat it in another form. The Imperial Government confesses to having spent 1,000 millions of francs beyond the income, and that of course besides the various heavy loans it has raised. This milliard, observe, results from M. FOULD'S figures, but some of the newspapers are bold enough to make calculations, showing that the real deficit is two or three hundred millions more. Now, I should be very glad if it were possible to enlighten you on the great practical question, What does M. FOULD propose to do to meet this deficit? But on this point we have, up to the present moment, nothing to go upon but conjecture of the most vague and unsatisfactory kind. Public opinion—I speak of the financial public—points to a loan as inevitable, but various semi-official organs confidently assert that there is to be none. Some new taxes are talked of, and the *Charivari* laughs immensely at Dr. VERON, of the *Constitutionnel*, for his suggestion that a great financial crisis like this is to be met by a tax on lucifer matches and piano fortes. It is assumed in England that a serious reduction of the army and navy is intended, and the independent French journals are strongly urging such a course. That, indeed, would be true economy, and there is no other way by which the budget can be materially relieved. I have, however, the greatest doubts whether anything of the kind will be done. Already I hear it said that both the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine tell M. FOULD they cannot part with a man. The great question is, what are M. FOULD'S powers? I do not see how he is to do much good unless he were given *carte blanche* to form a Cabinet. As things at present stand, almost every other Minister is his enemy. I know, on good authority, that M. FOULD did at first make many conditions with the Emperor, which he subsequently consented to waive. He now tells his intimate friends that he shall get rid of Count WALEWSKI, M. HAUSSMANN, the famous Prefect who has pulled down half Paris, and others, and that the Emperor only stipulates for a little time to break their fall. This may be so, but these men show very strong at Court yet, and it is very difficult to guess what may be done from one day to another by a man like the Emperor, whose most intimate councillors can never tell whether he may not be secretly taking totally different advice from theirs. Look at the case of M. FOULD'S report which was dated at Tarbes, so long ago as Sept. 29, and of which the Cabinet Ministers knew nothing till it was read in Council on Nov. 14, for the purpose of being acted upon.

Well, the Senate is to meet on Dec. 2, but their work is turned down for them, and the programme affords no clue to the practical difficulties of the situation. All they will have to do is to record in a *Senatus Consultum* the Emperor's magnanimous resolve to abandon his prerogative of raising money by decreeing "supplemental or extraordinary credits," and to alter the Constitution accordingly. The alteration is doubtless a very good one in principle, and if the legislative body were independent and courageous, it might do much good in practice. But the Emperor is still to have the power of effecting *virements*—*i. e.*, of transferring credits voted for one department of the State to another. Inasmuch, therefore, as the present *Corps Legislatif* has been found by experience subservient enough to vote whatever the Government orders, it is very possible that the old malpractices may go on under another name. The Government has only to make the budget large enough, and it may get just as much money by way of *virements* as it has been wont to do by supplemental credits. The tax-payers would only have the satisfaction, to use a familiar French image, of being "eaten with a new sauce." Against these pessimist suggestions, which I must say I hear in many quarters, there is to be set off M. FOULD'S individual character, which is undoubtedly high, particularly if measured by the standard of that of most of his colleagues. He belongs to a wealthy banker's family, and his own private fortune is considerable. He is a man of strong common sense, and has had too much experience of office to covet it for the mere sake of rank and power. There is a considerable presumption, therefore, that when he comes forward to stand in the breech, at a crisis like this, he must mean honestly—and must, at any rate, think he sees the way to carry out his own views.

If, however, you look closely into his report to the Emperor, you will see that he nowhere promises any considerable reduction of expenditure. On the contrary he hints that the *Corps Legislatif* (that very legislative body, which I have characterized above) will cheerfully vote a larger budget as the price of confidence reposed in them. Mr. FOULD nowhere says, in terms, that the army and navy are too large, but only insists that Europe is alarmed at the thought that the Emperor by his command over the financial resources of the country can wield them at his own will. Upon the whole I think that the assertion in the Paris Correspondence of the *Morning Post* of Nov. 21, that the army is likely to be reduced to 300,000 men, (which would be a reduction of one-half) is altogether wild and preposterous.

While I am writing, rumors reach me that it is very doubtful whether M. FOULD will remain in office many days. The cabal against him is making herculean efforts, and it is backed by the Empress and Count WALEWSKI. The vermin which has been preying on the vitals of the State for so many years, is fighting for the dear life, and will die hard. FOULD, however, has an immense game before him, if he have the courage to play it. His sudden retirement after the disclosures made, would be such a fearful blow to the credit of the Empire that it is difficult to see a limit to the conditions he may make if he firmly insists upon them. Paper promises are as worthless as confession without repentance and amendment. What FOULD should do is to dissolve the *Corps Legislatif*, abandon the system of Government candidatures, and join to freedom of election, freedom of the Press and Ministerial responsibility to Parliament. All his arguments tend logically to these conclusions. By taking such a course he would become the greatest Frenchman of the current half century, and might save the Empire, which will assuredly go to the dogs if it perseveres much longer in the system, the utter rottenness of which, after years of vain boasting, is suddenly confessed in the ever memorable report of Nov. 14, "entirely approved of" by the Emperor himself.

Next week I propose to give you my views on Italian affairs. I will merely observe now that the French project of setting up RATAZZI against RICASOLI has broken down. RATAZZI presided at the opening of Parliament, and will not, according to present appearances, accept a Ministerial portfolio otherwise than as the friend of RICASOLI.

A Warsaw letter of Nov. 14 gives some most extraordinary details, which I have reason to believe are quite authentic, of the suicide of the Russian General, GERSTENWEIG. When the state of seige was proclaimed in Warsaw, a council of war was held, to deliberate on the course to be taken with regard to the crowds which flocked to the churches to celebrate funeral services for Polish martyrs. Gen. LAMBERT was for moderation; but Gen. GERSTENWEIG, Senator PLATONOFF and Gen. KRYZANOWSKI voted for measures of extreme rigor, and their opinion prevailed. It was decided that the troops should surround the churches during service, let the women come out, but arrest all the men. Of the men arrested, all between the ages of 12 and 40 were to have their heads shaved, and be incorporated in regiments serving in distant parts of the Empire. This order was signed, but the General commanding the citadel, Gen. LOWSZYN, got frightened when he saw the immense number of prisoners, and thought it necessary to confer with Gen. LAMBERT. The latter shrunk from the responsibility of dealing in the manner prescribed with so many prisoners, and took upon himself to set a thousand of them at liberty. A quarrel thereupon ensued between Gen. LAMBERT and Gen. GERSTENWEIG, in the course of which the latter called the former a coward. Gen. LAMBERT replied: "General, one of us must die before to-morrow." The aids-de-camp who were present at this scene, feeling that a duel between the two Generals would be a very serious affair, at that moment interfered, and it was agreed that, instead of fighting, they should draw lots to determine which of them should commit suicide. One of the Aides-de-Camp thereupon presented to Gen. GERSTENWEIG the corners of two handkerchiefs, in one of which a knot was tied, and it was agreed that if he drew out the one with the knot he should kill himself; if otherwise, Gen. LAMBERT was devoted to self-slaughter. GERSTENWEIG drew the fatal knot, and, in pursuance of the bloody contract, immediately went home and shot himself three times in the head. The first shot did no harm; the second wounded him near the eye; the third took off a portion of the skull and completely disabled him, but without causing immediate death. The unfortunate General lingered for many days in horrible agony, attended by Sisters of Charity, and at length gave up the ghost. Gen. LAMBERT, horrified at the tragical result of this drama, resigned immediately, and left Warsaw, notwithstanding urgent entreaties from St. Petersburgh that he should keep his command.

P. S.—The *Patrie*, a journal "inspired" by Vicount DE LA GUERRONNIERE, and esteemed to be, in spite of all denials, very semi-official, contains an article headed "The Impossibility of a Disarmament," which entirely confirms my distrust of the *Morning Post*, and holds out the prospect that the only reduction of the army will consist in the prolongation of furloughs.

Reports of the Pope being dangerously ill are contradicted.

The Success of Dr. Sims' Operations—The Triumphs of Reparatory Surgery.

PARIS, November, 1861.

I have already referred in this place to the brilliant operations of Dr. SIMS, of New-York, on fistulas of the vagina, in presence of the leading members of the Faculty of Paris. At that time Dr. SIMS had operated on three cases, all of which were cured. He has since operated on two other cases, one at the hospital La Charité, for M. VELPEAU, and the other a private patient, for M. NELATON. The case of M. VELPEAU presented nothing remarkable, and was cured without difficulty; that of M. NELATON was quite different, and merits a word of notice. The patient was a most interesting young woman of 22, the daughter of the Countess DE G., herself the wife of the young Count F., both families belonging to the old monarchical *régime* in France. In the act of maternity the young Countess F. suffered one of those terrible accidents which is worse than death to a woman, since while living she is yet dead, and by it is condemned to a life of seclusion and suffering, a burden to herself and to her friends. This accident happened six months ago, while the family were on their landed estates, and where only the services of a woman could be had at the moment. When the terrible nature of the accident had been discovered, the best surgeons of Paris were consulted, but to such an extent were the internal tissues of the body destroyed that a reparation of the lost parts was declared impossible, and thus was this interesting young woman, who had every thing to live for, exiled for the rest of her life into a sort of living death more terrible than death itself.

When M. NELATON, whose patient she was, saw Dr. SIMS operating on the patients of his colleagues, he was struck no less by the skill he displayed than by the certainty of the results which followed, and he at once wrote to the family of the patient in question that he had found a surgeon who could cure her. She was brought to Paris, and when Dr. SIMS first saw her he, too, thought the case hopeless. But by subsequent visits to the patient, and by making many drawings and calculations, the operation was finally decided upon as possible and practicable. The operation was performed on Tuesday morning last, and was a most tedious and delicate one, requiring new modifications to which the operator had not before been obliged to resort. But the plan of operation which had been decided on in advance was successfully carried out, and to-day we are assured that there is not a doubt of its complete success.

During the course of the operation the patient, who had insisted upon taking chloroform, came very near dying from the effects of this agent. For a whole hour the operation was arrested by efforts to bring back the life that seemed to have fled forever, for the poison had made a sudden and most powerful effect on the nervous system, and it was only by the most intelligent and, persevering efforts that a fatal result was prevented. M. NELATON, who directed these efforts, adopted a plan which is now generally followed in similar [illegible] in this country, that of inverting the head down and the feet in the air, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. By this [illegible] the brain and heart, with an increased quantity, receive an increased amount of stimulus from the blood, and life is preserved until the volatile poison has spent its force and is dissipated. While the body was thus held, frictions and artificial respiration were resorted to, a piece of cork was placed between the teeth, and when necessary the tongue held from the mouth by means of a hook. This treatment of the case is thus mentioned in detail because deaths from this highly useful but dangerous agent are frightfully on the increase, especially in England, and in the hope that they may be useful to other surgeons.

We take a very natural pride in Dr. SIMS' success here, for not only is his last operation one of the most brilliant triumphs of reparatory surgery, not only is it one of those great advances which form a landmark in science, but it is the performance of an American, of an "outside barbarian," here at the very seat and fountain head of medical science, surrounded by such great lights in surgery as VELPEAU, NELATON, RICORD, CIVIALE, MALGAIGNE, PAUL DUBOIS, and others, of the illustrious masters of the present school of Paris.

This last case of Dr. SIMS recalls to memory, on account of the social position of the patient, one of the first cases of reparatory surgery treated by DIEFFENBACH, the distinguished German surgeon, who was the first to vulgarize these operations. In the first part of this century a young lady, the daughter of a German Prince, went to DIEFFENBACH with a face so hideously contorted by the cicatrices resulting from a fall in the fire when young, that she was obliged to wear a mask even in the presence of her own family. At the age of eighteen she could no longer bear up under such a position, and determined that if DIEFFENBACH could not cure her, she would commit suicide. When she first uncovered her face before DIEFFENBACH, he was astounded and could give her no hope. She returned again and again to the charge; she fell on her knees and implored him, with tears in her eyes, to attempt something for her rescue; and, finally, DIEFFENBACH, who was acquiring every day more experience in this field of science, undertook to make his interesting and importunate patient a new face. By a series of operations, running over a period of eighteen months, he established something of a natural countenance, and thus restored his patient to her friends and to society. If she had not now the beauty of her age, she was at least no longer an object of repulsion to those around her.

It is especially in these operations for the restoration of lost parts that every one can see and appreciate the progress of science; and suffering humanity, in all time to come, will owe a large debt of gratitude to the men who were the first to initiate these new modes of operation.

The opening of the School of Medicine, the other day, was attended with one of those scenes of confusion which was habitual under a freer form of Government, but which had been almost suppressed under the Empire. The annual eulogy was delivered by Dr. MOQUIN-TANDON on the deceased Professor and Director of the Garden of Plants, "Father" DUMERIL, but little of his able speech was heard, such was the noise made by the students. The Police threatened to close the school, but the row was only an effervescence of youth, and had no political significance.

The successor of Father DUMERIL at the Garden of Plants, M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, also died a few days ago—so that within a year the succession of CUVIER has been twice vacated by death.

MALAKOFF.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COTTON KINGDOM; by F. L. OLMSTED. MASON BROTHERS: New-York, 1861.

It was a good fortune to the person himself and to the world, that just before this terrible convulsion a candid, observing traveler and experienced agriculturist traveled the whole Southern country and carefully observed the effects of Slavery upon agriculture, upon manners, morals and social life. The same field will never be open again. Mr. OLMSTED has it all to himself. Whatever be the result of the rebellion, there can be no future opportunity for a dispassionate traveler to calmly watch and trace the features of a social system which belongs already to the past, and which the events of each day are rapidly changing. American Slavery can never be again altogether as it has been; it may even now be in the pangs of dissolution. However that may be, the future historian must seek in such pages as these of the well-known traveler and impartial observer, for the true characteristics and workings of the system. We have here traced by the hand not of an artist, but rather of a minute copyist, all those elements in the Southern population and their institutions which have burst forth in or have stimulated this gigantic and desperate outbreak. There is no apparent prejudice in OLMSTED'S statements—no even ordinary excitement, or enthusiasm in the expression of his conclusions. He gives us the clear simple daguerreotype of Southern life, and then leaves us to draw our own inferences. Sometimes the most fearful scenes are depicted with a *sang froid* which almost shocks one, until we see the intellectual object of this reserve. We behold in his sketches the shiftless, careless, lazy habits which Slavery naturally breeds; we stop at the dreary houses of the middle-class planters—eat of the everlasting dyspepsia-giving hot bread and fat pork; talk with the surly women and the usually reticent men, whose conversation when excited becomes exuberant with oaths; we feel gradually, without ever being in so many words informed of it, the inherent ferocity and barbarity of society. The advantages also—few though they be—of the Southern system of labor are as faithfully given; the use of arms and the habits of command for which a class of masters or superiors to a servile class are naturally inclined, and the thoroughly disciplined and efficient "organization of labor" on some of the large cotton and sugar plantations, which perhaps could hardly be obtained without involuntary labor. The slave, too, is pictured with equal faithfulness—perhaps some will think with too little sympathy, yet, no doubt, with perfect justice. His cost, his labor, his habits and diseases, his conversations and his spasmodic seasons of religious excitement and sentiment are most dramatically and closely described. Mr. OLMSTED has a certain *nack* of hearing and recording all the characteristic and droll stories, whether of white or black, which could meet a traveler at the South, while he gives certain conversations with a most vivid, life-like power. The result is that the book, apart from its great value as a book of information, is one of the most readable of the day.

If late events had not entirely exploded our former ideal of "Southern chivalry," these pages, written and published long before the present war, would prove its thorough vanity. A "gentlman," in the Northern sense of the word, is seldom, in all these extended horseback journeys over thousands of miles of country, to be met with. There are listless, whisky-drinking sons of planters; rough, ignorant, inhospitable farmers, with a strange mixture of religion and profanity in their talk; there are plenty of "poor whites," so ignorant that it is difficult even to learn from them the road to the next house; and so poor, that they are popularly supposed to live on stealing hogs; there are men enough who are quick with the revolver, and high in their talk of honor, but who seem utterly destitute of the first conception of a gentleman. "Southern hospitality," slaveholding courtesy and chivalry, he considers mostly as myths. The few genuine gentlemen and ladies from the South whom we meet at the North, probably are as great exceptions to the mass, as would be, in property and power, the dukes of England to its mechanics and farmers.

A portion of these volumes was originally published as letters to this journal. The present work is an abstract (with some additions) of the three former volumes, including journeys over Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The features which, while they made the former volumes so valuable as sources of information, yet from their minuteness sometimes wearied the reader, are avoided by the condensation of this work. It is a book which, in these times, when accurate information of that portion of our country is evidently so much needed, ought to be in every one's hands.

The new portion of the work is the opening chapter on the profits of the cotton growth. The point attempted to be sustained is that the production of cotton has not on the whole been profitable; the argument is somewhat new and ingenious, though we think in some respects, fallacious.

The main thesis is that the value of labor throughout the whole South is determined by its value for cotton culture in the most favorable districts—as for instance in Mississippi. That is, whether we look upon the slave as an article of merchandise, or as a laborer, his value, or in other words, the rate of wages, is determined by the highest market rate—the rate were labor is most profitable. In consequence, all the production at the South of other articles beside cotton, is made more expensive by this high price of labor; and agriculture or manufacture which might otherwise bring in fair returns, are thus rendered unprofitable. But the profits of cotton culture are, to a certain extent, *gambling profits*—that is, only a few of the most extensive and favorably-situated estates, under lucky circumstances, will produce crops which pay large profits. These properties—where ten bales, or even seven bales, to the hand are produced—can afford to pay $1,400 for a prime cotton-field hand; but the great majority of the cotton plantations make no such production, and can afford no such price. The fortunate estates, however, create thus a factitious value to labor, and every planter hopes to be as lucky, and gives the high price under the chance of a prize. To these smaller properties, the expenses of cotton production nearly equal, or sometimes exceed the profits.

The latter point Mr. OLMSTED endeavors to sustain by the following arguments:

The whole number of slaves engaged in the cotton-culture in 1850, according to DE BOW, was 1,800,000; the crop was 2,400,000 bales, or a bale and a third to each head. The large estates produce more to the head than the small.

The number of slaves on plantations, where fifty and upwards are employed, he estimates at 420,000. If these produce on an average 2½ bales per head, it leaves only an average of ⅔ of a bale per head for the smaller plantations—worth on an average, at plantation prices, not more than $30 per bale.

Fully half of the cotton planters, he concludes from the census, own each not more than five slaves of all ages, so that the ordinary cash income of these gentlemen is about $130 per annum. Those with ten slaves of course on this estimate, would have $260. Those with thirty-five slaves each obtain larger proportional profits, but, he believes, have not an income greater than "a private in the Metropolitan Police Force." The owners of fifty slaves and upwards, derive somewhat greater profits, and live in more comfort, but their numbers are only 7,929, of whom less than 7,000 are cotton-planters.

An objection here naturally arises, namely: that the profits of these largest cotton estates are distributed over the South in payments for supplies—for corn and bacon, for instance. This he admits to be true in all articles where labor is comparatively an unimportant item of cost, as the growth of mules and swine. But wherever labor is employed, its price—or in other words, the rate of wages, is raised by the price of labor on the cotton plantations, at the same time that the producer of corn or the Southern manufacturer must compete with the free labor of the North—thus diminishing his share on both sides in the profits of the cotton culture. Thus, "the interests of the owners of all soil in the Slave States, not adapted to cotton culture, and of all capital not engaged in cotton culture, or in supplying slaves for it, are injured by the demand for cotton, they being, in fact, forced to be copartners in an association in which they do not share the profits."

Cotton is produced on about 5,000,000 acres. The rest of the land of the Slave States amounts to about 500,000,000 acres, which, according to this argument, is doomed to an unprofitable, or less remunerative production.

If negroes can command the high prices of cotton field-hands, it might be supposed that the original producers, or breeders, would, at least show the results of a profitable business. But the same general causes in Virginia tend to diminish these profits. Whatever is produced by labor costs so much more from the high price of labor; and Virginia, like the whole South, shows no general appearance of profit, thrift, or well-being.

We do not find throughout the Southern States any of the results of accumulated wealth, or such as show profitable labor. There are few public improvements made by local capital; few good roads, or bridges, or schools, or libraries, or asylums; little comfort in the houses; few signs of private wealth; seldom those great public conveniences or luxuries, such as gasworks, waterworks, and the like, which indicate capital. The outward appearance of the South is poor, miserably poor. Her only wealth seems to be in negroes and in land; and to the former there is given a factitious value.

The cash value of the lands at the South confirms this, which, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand for cotton, is some four or five hundred per cent. greater in the Free than the Slave States, not including the frontier and unsettled districts.

This, without the smaller connecting links and qualifications, is substantially Mr. OLMSTED'S argument, and well deserves, for its novelty, the careful consideration of our economists.

The inference, of course, is, that with all the $200,000,000 coming in to the Southern people each year from their cotton crop, they themselves cannot grow richer. Their returns only enable them to pay the interest on the price of labor, supply themselves with the boots, clothing, machinery and food—all of the cheapest kind—which the Free States yield, but on the whole, to make no accumulation of capital, except in the increase of negroes on the cotton plantations.

We have no doubt that there is a great deal of truth in the argument, yet the conclusion, to our mind, is too broad for the premises, and is not justified by all the premises.

The South is, of course, much poorer than the North, but this is due, as Mr. OLMSTED has so often proved, quite as much to the *character* of slave labor and its effects on the whites, as to the high price of labor, produced by the gambling profits of cotton culture.

The South claim that their profits are principally invested in the purchase and the expenses of clearing new cotton lands, and in labor—or, in other words, in negroes—for cotton culture. They assert—and so far as we can see, justly—that "slaves are their capital;" that is, they are, according to MILLS' definition, the result of the savings of former labor, and designed by the owner to be employed in fresh production. If this be conceded, they can show in ordinary times a capital of some $3,000,000,000 in this one investment, besides an increase of five per cent. each year of cleared lands for cotton-growth. The objection that this value of the slaves is a fictitious or "gambling" value does not seem satisfactory, for if the majority of cotton planters found this growth unprofitable, we should expect that capital and labor would be diverted to branches which yielded a better return, and thus the price of the slaves find its natural level. On the contrary, the cash value of slaves has been continually rising. The cotton crop has almost regularly increased in amount, and the price on the plantations has continually risen from $20 the bale in 1848-'49 to $42 the last year.

Such a constant and long-continued increase, both in the price of labor and of the article produced, could only arise from a steady growth of profits.

Mr. OLMSTED admits that the large estates make very handsome profits; we believe, to a certain extent, the same is true of the smaller cotton plantations. These profits—owing to the sluggishness, carelessness, and want of thrift induced by Slavery—it is true, are not much scattered abroad in the South, but find their way to the North; and even with the producers, (the slave-breeders,) they are eaten away by the natural influences of their own system. Still the persistent price of labor indicates, we maintain, substantial profit *somewhere*. No doubt, as the Southerners maintained, a good portion of it has always come into the pockets of our manufacturers and merchants—though not for the reasons they allege. It should be remembered that the smaller plantations, though not having the use of so much machinery, are yet far more economically managed; the cotton being less wasted, and more carefully picked, so that their proportional profits should naturally be larger.

Mr. OLMSTED has been somewhat misled, we believe, by having estimated the plantation price of cotton too low, and by having selected a year in which the yield was peculiarly small.

We shall take his own figures, as only a portion of the Census returns are yet published; but the rate of increase in population being known, we can make, perhaps, as nearly accurate an estimate as his own. The natural increase of the slaves the last decade was 23.42 per cent.; we may well suppose that the number engaged in the cotton growth has increased at least 25 per cent. If so, taking DE BOW'S estimate for 1850, the number now of negroes on cotton plantations would be at least 2,250,000. The number of bales produced last year was 4,675,770—or *more than two bales* to the head. If the number of slaves on plantations where fifty and upwards are employed was 420,000 in 1850, it would be at least 525,000 now. If these produce an average of 2½ bales per head, it would leave an average of very nearly *two bales* per head for the smaller plantations, worth at an average on the plantation $42 per bale. (By the way, Mr. OLMSTED'S estimate of $30 as the average plantation price of cotton in 1850, is contradicted by the tables, as in 1849-50 it was $40, and in 1850-51 $50.)

Thus half of the cotton planters, (according to his estimate,) owning not more than five slaves, would have had a cash income in 1860, of $420, beside raising some corn, hogs and poultry—not a mean income for a small farmer. Those with ten slaves, of course, would have $840 income, and those with thirty-five slaves, $2,940. All this, of course, makes a much better show for the small planters than Mr. OLMSTED'S estimate for 1850. It is true, the crop of 1859-60 was an immensely large one, and that the number of cotton negroes may have increased more than 25 per cent. in ten years; but we must remember that the crop has increased in almost a regular ratio for many years, and the proportional increase from 1858 to 1859, is no greater than from 1859 to 1860.

Some slight variations may be made in the average incomes of the smaller planters by these two considerations, but nothing of any great amount, and enough remains to show that even with the smaller plantations, cotton "pays."

THE CASE OF THE REBEL ENVOYS.

THE PROTEST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO AT SEA, Nov. 9.

Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., commanding San Jacinto:

SIR: We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday, on board the British mail steamer *Trent*, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th inst., as passengers on board the *Trent*, Capt. MOIR, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, the *Trent* being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company, running from Vera Cruz, *via* Havana, to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton, to the British Consul at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said Steamship Company, Mr. SLIDELL being accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. EUSTIS by his wife and servants.

The *Trent* left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and pursued her voyage uninterruptedly until intercepted by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, under your command, on the day following (the 8th inst.,) in the manner now to be related;

When the *San Jacinto* was first observed, several miles distant, the *Trent* was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the old Bahama or Nicholas channel; and was about 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the light-house of Poradon Grande, the *San Jacinto* then lying stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some 15 miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the *Trent* had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag was shown by the *San Jacinto*.

When the *Trent* had approached within a mile of the *San Jacinto*, still pursuing the due course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the *Trent*, and the United States flag at the same time displayed at the peak. The British flag was again immediately hoisted, as before, by the *Trent*, and so remained. When the *Trent* had approached, still on her course, within two or three hundred yards of the *San Jacinto*, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship, again across the course of the *Trent*. When the *Trent* got within hailing distance, her Captain inquired what was wanted? The reply was understood to be: "They would send a boat." Both vessels were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat very soon put off from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, will full crews, and armed with muskets and side arms. A Lieutenant, in the naval uniform of the United States Navy, and with side arms, boarded the *Trent*, and in the presence of most of the passengers, then assembled on the upper deck, said to Capt. MOIR that he came with orders to demand his passenger list. The Captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated.

After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the Captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the *San Jacinto* that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said: "That two gentlemen, naming Mr. SLIDELL and MASON, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Mr. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the *San Jacinto*." It should have been noted that, on first addressing the Captain, he announced himself as a Lieutenant of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*. The four gentlemen thus named being present, the Lieutenant addressed Mr. SLIDELL, and afterward Mr. MASON, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, and carry them on board of his ship. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, in reply, protested in the presence of the Captain of the *Trent*, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the Lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND united with them in expressing a like purpose.

That officer stated that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force, but if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so. He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The Lieutenant then went to the gangway where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the deck next below, followed by Capt. MOIR and by the other passengers. The Lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side-arms, and others, appearing to be a squad of marines, having muskets and bayonets. Mr. SLIDELL was in his state-room, immediately by, and in full view. The Lieutenant then said to Mr. MASON that, having his force now present, he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use.

That gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the Lieutenant, and several of his men by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. SLIDELL joining the group at the same time, one or more of the armed party took hold of him, and those gentlemen at once went into the boat. During this scene, many of the passengers became highly exasperated, and gave vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, seeming to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayonets fixed, made sensible advance of one or two paces, with their arms at a charge. It must be added here, omitted in the course of the narration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the *Trent*, named WILLIAMS, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the Lieutenant that, as the only person present representing his Government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act.

Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. MASON, together with Mr. EUSTIS and Mr. MACFARLAND, against whom force in like manner had been used, were taken to the *San Jacinto* as soon as they entered the boat. When they reached your ship you received them near the gangway, announcing yourself as Capt. WILKES, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin which you placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they found the men at the quarters and the guns bearing on the *Trent*. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects, the *San Jacinto* proceeded to the northward, through the Southern Channel, the *Trent* having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative, in substance, of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the Lieutenant present, as well by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned, individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before you, expressing the wish, if considered incorrect in any part, the inaccuracies may be pointed out, with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction; to facilitate which, a copy is herewith inclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEORGE EUSTIS,
J. E. MACFARLAND.

REPLY OF COMMANDER WILKES.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, }
AT SEA, Nov. 13. }

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, dated the 9th inst., was handed to me yesterday. I shall transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers.

In reply to your wish to have any inaccuracies it may contain pointed out, I deem it my duty to say the facts differ materially in respect to the time and circumstances.

The facts in my possession are derived from the log-book, (the official record of the ship), and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the *Trent*, all of which form a part of my report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES WILKES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1553, 1493, 1559, 1675, 1677, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1711, 1713. *Part II.*—Nos. 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1406, 1408, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1422.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 195, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 543, 544, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513½, 753, 2593, 1693. *Part II.*—Nos. 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2856, 2774, 2500, 1796, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 903, 908, 307, 1683, 1684, 932, 3893, 1523, 1482, 746, 1580.

The Giving of a Check is No Payment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

Farmer et al. vs. Bank of Fox Lake.—This action was brought to take up a draft given by the defendants in payment of a former one. On the trial below, the case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, the defendants setting up as a defence first, that the check was obtained by fraud; and, secondly, that the giving of the check, in any event, was a payment.

The Court charged the jury "that giving the check was no payment," and the defendant excepted, and appealed to this Court.

The Court, per Justice INGRAHAM, now held that there was no error in such charge. The check of a party bound to pay, is no payment, nor has it ever been held to be such, if the check is not paid.

In respect to the question of fraud, it not appearing that the defendants requested it to be submitted to the jury, the Court hold that the presumption is that it was so submitted. The defendants should have asked to have that question passed upon. The judgment was affirmed.

A Mother Seeking an Illegitimate Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Application of Frederica Neidlinger.—This case was stated in the TIMES a year or so since, under the above heading.

The relator, claiming to be the mother of an illegitimate child, and alleging that it had been disposed of by "Madame Restell," the respondent, in whose employ she was, as servant girl, at the time of its birth, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to regain the custody thereof. The case was referred, and the referee reported that the respondent knew where the child was, and could produce it. She was thereupon ordered by the Court to produce the child, but put in affidavits to show that the child was adopted by a person not now known to her, and with the consent of the relator.

Attachment was now moved for the relator, claiming that the respondent had not complied with the order of the Court.

The Court directed that the respondent be sworn and examined in respect to the disposition and present condition of the child.

Mr. Drinker for plaintiff; John H. White for defendant.

A Mixed Matter—Action for Divorce.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Jane Smith vs. William Smith.—The plaintiff moved for alimony, pending the result of the action, which is for divorce. She alleges that she was married to the defendant in England, in 1829, and that she lived with him until 1848, when he abandoned her, and came to this country, and that since that date he had been guilty of adultery.

The testimony of one Wm. Smith, Jr., who claimed to be a son of the parties, and the issue of the marriage alleged by the plaintiff, tended to show that the plaintiff's allegations were true. A copy of the record of the marriage was also produced, or what purported to be such.

The defendant, however, denied that he was ever married to the plaintiff, but did not deny that her children were also his children. He charged that the witness referred to had been a former partner in business of his, with whom he had trouble; and that since then the witness had caused him to be arrested on a charge of bigamy, which had been dismissed.

The Court, holding that the marriage had been proven *prima facie*, ordered that the defendant pay $250 towards the expenses of the litigation. The question of alimony was reserved for further testimony.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; John Sedgwick for defendant.

Wrongful Conversion of Personal Property.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Daniel Chamberlain et al. vs. John Kelly, Sheriff &c.—In this action, which was for the wrongful conversion of personal property, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiffs, and assessed the value of the property at $275.

B. C. Thayer, Esq., for plaintiffs; Messrs. D. D. Field, A. J. Vanderpoel and C. Fine, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions—PART I.

Before Judge McCunn.

Henry Duffy, aged 18, born in New-York, was tried and convicted of highway robbery in the first degree, committed upon Cornelius Sullivan, on the 18th ult. Remanded for sentence.

Peter Quinn pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Ellen Quaddy, aged 40 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $5 from the pocket of Michael Lynch, while he was asleep, and remanded for sentence.

PART II.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Ann McDermott, aged 50 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of her granddaughter, Mary E. Horner, a child 2 years of age, by giving it liquor. Remanded for sentence.

Armetha Bedlow, (colored,) aged 16 years, native of New-Jersey, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a diamond pin from her mistress, Jane Hill. Remanded for sentence.

Anna Taylor, aged 20 years, native of New-York, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing two fur capes from Jacob Banta, of No. 357 Canal-street. Remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Charles H. Seaman, Ambrose Weigmann, Arnold Buckmayor and A. Soulier.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Ocean Bank vs. American Exchange Bank et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

American Telegraph Company vs. Lovett.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, to counter-claim with costs.

Patterson et al. vs. Innes.—Judgment for defendant, with leave to plaintiff, by striking out the name of her husband and confining the complaint to such change of parties, on payment of costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dimond vs. Delmonico et al.—Judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint. Findings of fact to be drawn by defendant's attorney, and settled on three days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

McKenzie vs. Rhodes et al.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Hoffman et al. vs. Miller et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for draft, with interest.

Perree & Brooks' Paper Works vs. Willett.—Commission ordered, with liberty to apply at Trial Term to postpone trial.

Gartside et al. vs. Walton et al.—Ordered stay of proceedings until hearing of appeal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 10, 1861.

$1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '79..	82¾	100 Erie R. Preferred...	53⅜
11,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '69..	82	15 do...	53⅝
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s...	59⅛	50 do...s30	53⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43⅛	50 Harlem Railroad..	12⅛
9,000 Mo St. 6s...	41	150 do...	12⅛
22,000 do...	40⅞	200 Reading Railroad...	33⅜
15,500 Cal. St. 7s...	82	100 do...b10	33⅜
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	38⅜	125 Mich. Cen. R...	49⅜
2,000 do...	38⅜	50 do...s10	49⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co...	78	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S...	38⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co...b10	88	50 Panama R...s10	114⅜
415 do...	88	124 do...	114⅜
50 do...b10	88⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R...	37⅝	150 do...	61⅝
50 do...	37⅝	330 Cleve. & P. R...	16
25 do...	37½	10 do...	15⅜
150 Har. R. Pref'd...	30⅛	150 Cleve. & Tol. R...	33⅜
1100 N. Y. Central R...	78⅜	200 do...	33⅜
50 do...s10	78⅜	200 Chi. & R. Island R.	53⅜
50 do...s10	78⅜	50 do...s10	53⅜
200 do...s30	78⅜	50 do...b10	54
300 do...	78⅜	50 do...s60	53⅜
50 do...b10	78⅜	210 do...	54
100 do...	78⅜	100 do...s10	54
100 do...s15	78⅜	50 do...s30	54
150 Erie Railway...	32⅛	5 Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R.	19⅜
400 do...	32⅛	25 do...	19⅜
100 do...	32⅛	15 Mil.&P.D.C.2d Pref.	60⅜
200 do...s10	32⅛	10 do...	60
23 Mil.&P.D.C.1st Pref	76		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67...	88	50 Erie Railway...	32⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93⅛	100 do...b10	32
1,000 M. St. 8 week Bs.	81	100 do...	32
5,000 Cal. St. 7s...	82	200 do...	31⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s..	91⅛	50 Erie Railway Pref..	53⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. C. Bs.	67⅛	200 Harlem R. Pref...	30
3,000 M. So. 2d M. As...	59	100 Reading Railroad...	34
150 Cum. Coal Pref...	4⅞	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49⅜
75 Pacific M. S. Co...	87⅛	50 Mich. S.&N.I.G.S.	38⅜
		50 Panama R...b60	114⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R...	78⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅜
300 Clev. & Tol. R...	33⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R...	16
100 do...b10	33⅜	450 Chic. & Rock I. R..	55⅞

TUESDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The rapid rise of yesterday in the Stock Market was not sustained to-day, and more than half the advance on the Railways was lost. At the same time, the sales of the day were not especially pressed on the market, and the amount of business done was much below yesterday's printed list. The reasons assigned for the sudden change were quite various. Some of the sellers ascribed it to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, but as this more nearly affects the National than any other Stocks, these should have been lower on an unfavorable construction of the Report, whereas they were rather higher to-day than yesterday, and left off with a demand for the United States 6 ℘ cents of 1881 at 93⅛ ℘ cent. On the Railways the dealings opened before the early Board on the Street at 79 ℘ cent. for New-York Central; sales of 700 or 800 shares. At the first Board 78⅞ ℘ cent. was accepted, and at the afternoon session 78⅜@½ ℘ cent. Erie and the Western shares declined from yesterday's sales in about the same proportion, and Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks fell off 1@1¼ ℘ cent. The market, at the close of the afternoon Board, was steady, and the demand rather improving.

Later in the afternoon the following quotations were made on the last sales, the market steady, but not very active:

N. Y. Central...	78⅜	Michigan Central...	49⅜
Erie...	32	Pacific...	88
Rock Island...	53⅜	Panama...	114⅜
Galena...	70⅞	United States 6s 1881...	93⅛
Toledo...	33⅜	Missouris...	40⅛
Mich. Guarant'd...	38⅜	Ill. Central...	61⅜

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $4,911,034, including $4,633,497 for Treasury Notes, and $99,000 for Customs; Payments, $808,749, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. notes Balance this afternoon, $9,842,816.

There was very little done in City Bank Shares to-day. Only the following were bid for:

Union...	81⅜	Continental...	75
Seventh Ward...	110	Commonwealth...	70
Nassu...	80	Park...	96

The Railway Mortgages are higher on several descriptions, and in good request generally at quotations:

N. Y. Cen. sixes...	91⅛	N. Ind., Gos. Line, '68..	75
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..	100⅜	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	77
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.	101	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	38
Erie firsts, '68...	103	Ill Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75...	87⅜
Erie thirds, '83...	85	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℘ c., '70	28
Erie fourths, 80...	74	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	12
Erie fifths, '88...	68	Chi. & N. W. s.f...	80
Buff., N.Y.& Erie firsts	71	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38⅜
Hudson thirds, '75...	76	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	10
Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	96⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	30
Harlem seconds, '64...	93	Gal. & Chi. seconds...	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	90⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts...	93
Mich. C. n.f., 8 ℘ c., '82.	93	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	72⅜
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c...	94	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts...	82	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76⅜
N. Ind., firsts...	82	Long Dock Co. Bonds..	84

The following are the current quotations of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, of out-of-town Bank Notes and Checks:

BANK NOTES.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State...	3-10	Mobile, Ala...	30@—
New-England...	1-5	New-Orleans, La...	30@—
New-Jersey...	⅛@⅜	Ill. and Wisconsin...	3@55
Philadelphia...	1-5	Ohio and Indiana...	⅜@⅝
Interior Pennsylv'a..	⅜@1⅛	Missouri...	15@50
Baltimore...	⅜	Free Ind. and Ken...	2@—
Maryland...	1@2	Tennessee...	30@50
Virginia...	5@25	Michigan...	1@—
North Carolina...	25@30	Canada...	⅛@ 1
S. Carolina and Ga...	25@50		

CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

	Dis.		Dis.
Boston...	⅛@⅜	Cincinnati...	⅛@⅜
Providence...	⅛@⅜	Chicago...	⅛@—
Interior New England	⅛@⅜	Milwaukee...	2@—
New-York State...	⅛@⅜	Detroit...	1@—
Philadelphia...	⅛@⅜	Montreal...	1⅛@—
Baltimore...	⅛@⅜	Quebec...	1⅛@—
Pittsburgh...	1@—	Toronto...	1⅛@—
Washington...	1@—		

The Exchange market for the Boston steamer closed quite firm, and while a good portion of the business in Banker's bills was done yesterday at 108⅞@108⅞, the sales this forenoon were at 109 ℘ cent., with a demand so far improved that one or two leading firms declined to go on at 109. We heard of no transactions, however, in first-class bills above this figure. The supply of Merchant bills this week is on a fair scale, and the clearances of Grain, Flour, and other Domestic Produce, amount in value to $3,404,000; double the entries of last week of Foreign Merchandise. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie,) from the port of New-York to Foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 10, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week...	$1,666,969	$2,147,413	$3,404,955
Previously reported...	61,912,723	92,537,716	124,517,273
Since January 1...	$63,579,692	$94,685,129	$127,922,228

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is pretty freely canvassed to-day in Bank and Stock circles. While viewed with favor so far as it relates to the finances and credit of the Government, there is a variety of opinion in reference to the practicability of its suggestion for a change in the Bank currency of the country. So far as any such scheme is supposed to be essential to the future negotiation of the Public Loans, the more practical belief is, that the successes of our great army through the Winter campaign will do more to promote this object, and on liberal terms for the Government, than the employment of the new Stocks as a basis of Bank Note Currency, especially if such employment is to be forced or reluctantly imposed upon twelve or fifteen hundred banks of issue throughout the land. The market for money, to-day, is very easy, and the inquiry moderate on the Stock Exchange, at 6 ℘ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ℘ cent. The Banks are paying into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, the first installment on the negotiation of Nov. 16. The Sub-Treasurer has received directions to suspend the subscriptions to the 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds, with a view, no doubt, to the settlement of the issue of 19th August. Similar instructions were sent to the private agents for the subscription early last week.

The earnings of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for November, were $116,935 68.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 25,676 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 20,760 bushels Wheat, 16,300 bushels Corn, 9,217 bushels Rye, 4,258 bushels Barley, 124,423 bushels Oats, 645 bushels Malt, 2,230 packages Provisions, 938 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 46 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand at 32c. @33c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in limited request at previous quotations.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in lively request at 23c. @23½c. ℘ ℔. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Is rather quiet to-day, as buyers are reluctant to pay the very high prices which holders are now asking. Middling, 31c.@31½c. ℘ ℔. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales at these rates.

DYEWOODS—Are scarce and wanted at full prices.

FISH—The demand has been generally limited; prices are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, and as holders have been eager to sell, prices have declined slightly. The reported sales since our last have been 20,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 62½@$5 90, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State...	$5 40	@$5 50
Extra State...	5 62½	@ 5 90
Superfine Western...	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois...	5 60	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan...	5 65	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio...	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands...	6 00	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee...	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee...	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri...	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at steady prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady including superfine at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,950 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, yet firm, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, mainly for export, and prices have again advanced about 1c. ℘ bushel. The receipts have been quite limited, and many holders are not disposed to offer their supplies at present, as they anticipate a material improvement in the market. The reported sales reach 225,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 40; Canada Club at $1 31@$1 32; White Western, $1 40@$1 50; Amber do. at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 32½@$1 40; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 27½@$1 29; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 20@$1 28; Red State at $1 35, and White Kentucky $1 50 ℘ bush. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 105,000 bushels, at 62c.@65½c. for unsound to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 65c.@65½c. for sound; 66c. for do., in store; 67c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are abundant and depressed, including Canadian, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c., and State at 43½c.@44½c., afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 83c. @86c. ℘ bushel; sales 13,500 bushels. Barley is dull and drooping; sales 16,200 bushels, including Canada, at 70c.@80c., the latter an extreme rate, and State at 70c.@75c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—An active inquiry prevails for this article at 11c.@11½c., cash, ℘ yard.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand to-day, at 65c.@80c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—In good request, chiefly for shipment, including new, at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℘ ℔. Mr. TURNER notices the week's business thus: "The market is buoyant for prime qualities, and the commoner descriptions are sympathizing with them. I quote the new crop at 17c.@23c. for fair to prime; yearlings and older growths are nominally unchanged, although the former are held very firmly, being in small stock. The exports for the week have been as follows; To London, 150 bales; to Liverpool, 30 bales. Total for week, 180 bales. Previously reported, 17,363 bales. Total since Jan. 1, 17,543 bales.

IRON—Has been quiet, yet firm to-day; 150 tons Scotch Pig have been reported sold at $22 50@$25 ℘ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern are selling at $1 12½@$1 15 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate request at $6 50 @$6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant; prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, including common at $5 72½@$5 75 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request at $1 32½@$1 35 ℘ gallon. The business of the week, Mr. C. J. TURNER reviews thus: "Spirits Turpentine has been very much unsettled during the week by heavy receipts from the West Indies and Liverpool, aggregating 2,300 bbls, leaving the stock on hand, 3,600 bbls. The price has fluctuated between $1 30 and $1 40, closing firmly at $1 32½@$1 35. Common Resin has advanced, and closes buoyantly at $5 75, with sales reported as high as $6 ℘ 310 ℔s. Medium and fine descriptions have also been buoyant, and the views of holders have been advanced to $12 for the finest, and proportionate prices for the intermediate grades. Stock of all kinds, about 40,000 bbls. Tar is steady at $8 50@$9, with a stock of 5,060 bbls., of which, over one-half is held for $10@$12 ℘ bbl. There is no Crude Turpentine in market. Exports for the week—To London, 200 bbls Resin. To Liverpool, 2,771 bbls. Resin. To Bristol, 300 bbls. Resin. Total, 3,271 bbls Resin."

OILS—Linseed has been in brisk demand, and has advanced to 81c.@83c. ℘ gallon. The transactions in other kinds have been restricted; prices unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, to-day, at $12 25@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales, 900 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4⅜c. @4⅝c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, at 4½c.@6½c. for Hams, 3⅜c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in demand and is firm; sales 500 bxs., at 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard continues in fair demand; sales 900 tierces and bbls., poor to choice, at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 400 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $22@$23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 5⅜c.@8⅜c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—The market is dull and heavy. Small lots of Carolina were sold at $6 75@$7 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales of 15,000 mats Cassia were reported, but particulars were not disclosed.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but stiffly held; sales, 280 hhds., including Cuba at 7⅜c.@8⅜c. and Porto Rico at 8⅜c.@9c.; also 60 hhds. Melado on private terms, and 51 boxes Havana at 8c.@8⅜c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. STUART quote their refined sugars thus: best quality loaf, 11c.; best quality Crushed, 10⅞c.; circle A—crushed, 10⅞c.; granulated, 10⅞c.; ground, 10⅞c.; white, A. 10⅜c.; yellow C, 10⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 42,000 ℔s., 9⅜c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS say the market, during the week, "has undergone no material change. The demand, though not general among exporters, has been fair, and considerable has been shipped at 9⅜c. The closing of Canal navigation has checked shipment from the West, and the arrivals have been light, so that the stock now on hand is moderate. The home demand continues light. To-day, the market is inactive, exporters offering 9⅜c., at which some sales are effected, many holders, however, refusing to sell at current rates, and choice shipping brands are held at 9⅜c. Price this date, 1858, 10⅜c.; 1859, 10⅜c.; 1860, 9⅜c."

TEAS—Continue in lively demand at higher and rising prices.

TOBACCO—Light stocks and very firm prices tend to check transactions; sales, since our last, 278 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@14c.; 48 bales Havana at 36c.@42c., and 101 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@10⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 20⅛c.@20⅜c., chiefly at 20⅜c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day; rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s.3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@8¼d.; Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s., ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tc.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour 70c. ℘ bbl., and Wheat 18c. ℘ bushel. For Cork—A bark, with Wheat, in bulk, for orders, 7s. 4d ℘ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Swiss Bell Ringers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—He's Not a Miss.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3¼ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—Exhibition of Paintings—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe, are important. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Monday, a copy of which was brought down by a flag of truce, states that a battle is expected immediately on the Potomac, as the sutlers are engaged in removing their stores. This indicates that the "On to Washington" policy has at last fully prevailed in the rebel councils, and that we may expect a great, and perhaps a decisive battle, in a short time. This is further rendered probable by a statement contained in our Washington dispatches. Two regiments of rebel infantry, and one of cavalry, made their appearance in front of Gen. Blenker's Division on Monday night, and a considerable force also took possession of Springfield, a place which was abandoned by them some time ago. It appears that the rebels have been advancing quietly in the direction of our lines for several days, and at various points.

The *Jacob Bell* and the *Anacosta*, of the Potomac flotilla, on Monday, shelled a party of rebel pickets near Freestone Point, and drove them back from the river, when a party landed from the steamers and burnt four buildings, in which were a considerable quantity of sutlers' and commissarys' stores.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has high official authority for saying that "the rebel batteries on the Potomac are soon to be wiped from the banks of the river." It is no credit, it is true, to our boasted strength, that they have been allowed so long to impede the navigation of the river; but if, at the first of January, we can say the blockade has been completely removed, our rejoicings will enable us to forget the past. Gen. Sickles, whose brigade is on the Maryland side of the lower Potomac, has received important instructions from the Government in reference to a general movement upon the enemy's batteries.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Dec. 9 notices important changes in the disposition of the troops in Western Virginia. Some have been sent to Kentucky, some to Gen. Kelley, and other regiments have been disposed of so that there are not more than four regiments in all at Elkwater, the Summit, and at Huttonsville. Since the rebels abandoned their camp at Greenbrier, our men from the Summit have frequently gone down there and examined the place. It is said to have been the strongest position that could have been selected, and was abandoned only because the roads were so bad that it was impossible to supply the troops. The rebels are now encamped upon the summit of the Alleghanies, about nine miles from Greenbrier. When they left the latter place they burnt the bridge over Greenbrier, and destroyed a great many articles which they could not carry away. A party of half a dozen horsemen from the Summit followed the rebels up to within half a mile of where they are now encamped, examined their fortifications and took a prisoner of the First Georgia Regiment. Gen. Reynolds is about to move his headquarters to Phillippi. Loomis' Battery and a regiment of Indiana volunteers have been moved down to that place.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in Cincinnati on Saturday last, from Col. Tyler, that the Seventh Ohio Regiment had received orders to join the army of the Potomac in Eastern Virginia, instead of going into Winter quarters at Charlestown.

The Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Col. Kennett, and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Col. Taylor, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, have been ordered to report to Gen. Buell, and will leave Cincinnati for Louisville at once.

Sweeney, the marauding rebel who has given so much trouble in Northern Missouri, was on Saturday captured with his whole band near Glasgow by a detachment of National cavalry.

The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune*, not a reliable authority in such matters, by the way, states that the wives of Hon. John S. Phelps, and Hon. Sample Orr, have become warm advocates of the Southern cause, since the late visit of the National forces to Springfield. They say they can't stand a party that countenances Lane and negro stealing, and have written for their husbands to return home, and they will protect them. Lane is said to have stolen most of their negroes, and otherwise desolated their farms.

The Chicago *Journal* learns, from what it deems good authority, "that Maj.-Gen. Fremont will this week proceed to Washington, and demand of Congress a rigid investigation into the charges against him, and remain in Washington until this investigation shall, as he feels sure it will, vindicate all his official acts as the former head of the Western Military Department, expose the men and the motives that are at the bottom of the conspiracy against him, and place the saddle of blame and infamy upon the right shoulders."

The Louisville *Democrat* waxes highly indignant over the unexpurgated edition of Secretary Cameron's report. It denounces it as "the wickedest document that ever emanated from the pen of man," and concludes by demanding Mr. Cameron's removal, as necessary to the preservation of what remains of the Union.

The Wisconsin *State Journal*, published at Milwaukee, notices a letter, received by a well-known gentleman of that city from a friend in one of the Border Slave States, which says that secret Union societies have been formed in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas, and that their organizations are rapidly extending in the South. They already number hundreds of thousands of men. All members, he states, take a solemn oath, when uniting with the society, of loyalty to the Union.

Hon. Garrett Davis was yesterday elected United States Senator by the Kentucky Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of the traitor Breckinridge.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Very little business of public importance was done by Congress yesterday, the day being principally devoted to eulogies of a dead Senator. In the Senate, petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power were presented by Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine, and Sumner, of Massachusetts. A resolution for the expulsion of Waldo P. Johnson, member of the Senate, from Missouri, was presented by Mr. Foot, of Vermont, and laid over. A bill authorizing the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent was introduced by Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Senator Wilson's bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army was referred to the Military Committee. The resolution offered by Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing and reëstablishing the Supreme Court was agreed to. The death of Mr. Bingham, Senator from Michigan, was then announced.

In the House, the Attorney-General was requested to give his views as to the means necessary to obtain a retrocession of that portion of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia. A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, containing a homestead clause similar to one passed in the House during the last session, and extending its provisions to soldiers, marines and seamen; and a section giving a bounty of $30 to the three months Volunteers. Consideration of the bill was postponed until next Wednesday. The resolution from the Senate, for a joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, was concurred in. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, in reference to a memorial from members of the old Baltimore Police Board, moved a declaration by Congress against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by any other power, and made a speech in support of such declaration. His arguments were refuted by Mr. Bingham, his colleague, and the subject was tabled, 108 to 26.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Thomas G. Stevenson, which has been encamped at Readville for some time past, left Boston on Monday evening for this city, on its way to Annapolis, at which place it will be attached to Gen. Burnside's Division. The regiment numbers 1,020 men, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. On landing at Twenty-third-street the men were marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks. Along the route the men were loudly cheered and received high encomiums for the manner in which they marched. By invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts, the officers of the Twenty-fourth breakfasted at the Astor House, after which the men were again formed into line and marched to the foot of Canal-street, where they embarked on board the steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City*, to be conveyed to their destination.

The authorities in this City, yesterday, received a communication from the relatives of Fellner, stating that they will give an additional $2,000 for the apprehension and conviction of Radetsky, who is believed to be the murderer. They further offer to give one-half of all the money and other valuables that may be recovered, belonging to Fellner at the time of his death. They state that he left Europe with over $100,000, besides considerable valuable jewelry.

Rev. Dr. Storrs last evening delivered a lecture, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, entitled "A Just War; its Relation to a Nation's Highest Development." The lecture was a very able, eloquent effort, and was attentively listened to by a large, intelligent and delighted audience.

Joseph W. Wightman, the Constitutional Union candidate, was reëlected Mayor of Boston, on Monday, by a plurality of 967 over Edward S. Tobey, the Union Republican candidate. The canvass has been quite a spirited one, and the opposition to Mr. Wightman has been very bitter, on account of his alleged prodigality with the public funds. The municipal elections of several other cities in Massachusetts also occurred on Monday.

The Red Lake Indians are getting troublesome. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that on Wednesday, Dec. 4, Messrs. Burbank & Co., of that city, received a message from the Chief of the Red Lake Indians, on Red River, informing them that they could no longer occupy that portion of the water running through their lands, without paying tribute, and requesting Mr. Burbank to meet him at Red Lake within a stated time, and make payment of $40,000 for past privileges, or else they would burn or take possession of their boat, the *Anson Northup*. At the earnest solicitation of the people of Georgetown, Gov. Ramsey has ordered out one of the two companies previously quartered at Fort Abercrombie, to be stationed at Georgetown, in order to protect the lives and property of the whites in that settlement.

The Toronto *Globe* states that Gen. Williams and Staff, with the exception of Col. Napier, paid a visit to Collingwood on Saturday, for the purpose of examining its capabilities as a naval depôt for Lake Huron. The party left on the morning train on the Northern Railway. On their arrival at Collingwood a sailboat was procured, and the General and staff cruised round the harbor, minutely examining the various points on which it may be desirable to erect fortifications, &c. They returned to Toronto in the evening. On Saturday, Col. Napier left, by the morning train, for London.

Col. James S. Jackson, Member of Congress from Kentucky, was in Louisville on business connected with his military duties on Saturday last. His cavalry regiment is encamped at Rumsey, Ky. The Colonel will not take his seat in Congress during the present session, unless some important question should arise, which should in his opinion render his presence in the National Councils an imperative necessity.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the Seventh, Eleventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ward returns, and parts of other Wards. Mr. Opdyke's vote, according to the official count thus far, agrees substantially with the Police returns and the figures collected by the Republicans on the night of the election.

The Stock Market reacted ½@1 per cent. yesterday, from the advanced prices of the day before; closing steady. New-York Central 78⅜. Exchange firm. Sales at 109 per cent. on London, for Bankers' bills.

Business in Flour was less active yesterday, though prices were a shade lower. A brisk demand prevailed for Wheat and Corn, which were firmer. Cotton was stiffly held, but attracted less attention. A moderate inquiry existed for Provisions, as also for Whisky, Hay, Tallow, Sugars and Spirits Turpentine. Resin, Cassia, Teas and Linseed Oil were in active request, and were advancing. Ingot Copper and Domestic Tobacco were pretty actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The cattle markets showed but little life yesterday, in part, owing to the fact that several droves were behind time, and still expected, and partly to an excess of beeves in the yards. About 3,300 bullocks were on sale at Allerton's. There was a wide range in quality, a few lots being really fine and quite superior to anything offered since last Spring. For this class 9c.@9½c. was paid; but, with this exception, prices were no higher than last week. Indeed, poor stock, of which there was a surplus, sold worse than one week ago. The range for good butchers' steers was from 8c.@8½c. The heavy arrivals and low price of Pork injure the cattle trade.

Hollins and his Ram Again.—The latest exploit of Hollins and his "ram," "turtle," or "what is it?" is still more extraordinary than all its previous extraordinary exploits. According to the Savannah *Republican*, the "*Manassas* passed *through* Memphis, on the 4th inst., for Columbus, Ky." It is not recorded whether, in its passage, it rifted that Egyptian town in twain, or whether it only broke its own nose, as it did when it undertook to run against one of our men-of-war below New-Orleans. We need hardly say that we await with an intense anxiety the sequel of this latest and most astounding of Hollins' exploits.

Wilkes on Mason and Slidell.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from Capt. Wilkes to the Secretary of the Navy, on his arrest of Mason and Slidell. It gives an *inside* view of the affair, showing under what light, and with what views he performed the act. The public generally had been led to believe, from a remark which Capt. Wilkes was reported to have made after he had taken the step—to the effect that he "could only be court-martialed for it"—that he was in doubts as to the legality of the act; and not a little of the popular satisfaction arose from the fact that he had dared "to take the responsibility." But Captain Wilkes waives all claims to this stroke of inspiration. On first getting wind of the whereabouts of the rebel Ambassadors, far from acting with unauthorized precipitancy, he retired to his cabin and squared his elbows to a vigorous inquisition of the lights of international law. "I carefully examined," says he, "Kent, Wheaton, Vattell, besides various decisions of Sir William Scott, and other Judges of the Admiralty Court of Great Britain, which bore upon the rights of neutrals and their responsibilities."

The gallant Captain did not find he had altogether smooth sailing on the sea of diplomacy on which he entered. The same stops and cautels met him as have embarrassed our journalistic jurists. He saw that he had a perfect right to capture vessels with *written* dispatches, but could he lawfully seize *persons? That* gave him pause. "These gentlemen were not dispatches in the literal sense of the word, and nowhere could I find a case in point." The mode in which he solved the difficulty was at once sound and ingenious. "I then considered them as the *embodiment* of dispatches." As to the other points involved, he arrived at an equally satisfactory conclusion. He found out that the Captain of the *Trent* was fully aware of the mission of Mason and Slidell, for the British Consul-General at Havana, Mr. Crawford, "had visited them and *introduced them as Ministers of the Confederate States*, on their way to England and France"—a fact which is worth making note of against the day of reckoning as to English "neutrality."

Having thus satisfied himself that he was fortified by international law, he determined to act accordingly. Once sure he was right, he resolved to go ahead. Lieut. Fairfax was sent to board the *Trent*, with the instructions, "They must be brought on board." The ladies of the party were to have their choice whether to return or proceed on their voyage. Here Captain Wilkes showed himself the gallant sailor he is, and the poor detective we might expect him to be. For while we secured the Ambassadors, their papers were safely borne to Europe by the Confederate females. Neither did he seize the steamer, as he might well have done—the resistance on the part of the Captain to being searched, having forfeited her, according to public law. The Department, however, has passed over this omission, though announcing that a like forbearance is not to be imitated in future. And both the Government and the country have thanked Capt. Wilkes for his energetic conduct. If those afflictions of fame, public receptions, that have ever since pursued him, have not long ago made Capt. Wilkes repent him of his work, we hope he will never have any occasion to regret his practical study of the Law of Nations.

City Circulation and the Post-office Advertising.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* fights hard against the blow our offer to test his veracity on the subject of circulation has given him. But he fights like a man whose wind is gone, and whose "peepers" are closed. He hits wild and very low. He sees a dozen antagonists where there is but one, and seems generally confused and dazed by the turn things are taking. His profession of *religious* scruples against betting, speaks volumes concerning the condition to which he has been reduced.

He has just a glimmering of sense left, however, and in one of his lucid intervals he makes a feeble attempt to offset our proffered wager. He invites us to compete with him for the Post-office advertising thus:

> "But, in a few days, the Postmaster of this City will authorize the journal having the largest daily circulation to receive the Post-office advertising. We have held that advertising for years, and *we shall again apply for it*. If the *Tribune* and Times philosophers think that their circulation equals the *Herald's*, or 'exceeds it by fifty thousand,' let *them apply for the Post-office advertising also*. That is a fairer and more honest way of deciding this question of circulation *than resorting to gambling bets*, or *throwing open our books* and our tills to the eyes and fingers of Messrs. Greeley and Raymond's friends."

Now we appreciate fully Brother Bennett's unwillingness to "throw open his books" to the inspection of any honest and fairly appointed Committee. Such an exposure might be even more damaging to his game of braggadocio about circulation, than our proposed test for the benefit of the families of volunteers. But we will tell the *Herald* why we shall not apply for the Post-office advertising:

1. Because it only pays four cents a line, which is but just *one-third* our regular prices; and we consider our space too valuable to be thus thrown away. If we were anxious to fill up our columns with advertisements for the sake of making a display and imposing upon the public credulity, perhaps we might resort to this mode of doing it; but as things stand now we prefer not to do it.

2. Because the affidavit of the publishers is the only test which the Postmaster feels at liberty to apply to the question of circulation, and we have not the slightest intention of competing with the *Herald* in this particular department of enterprise, whatever the facts might be, our neighbor would overswear us at least 150,000.

3. Because the only circulation which is taken into the account is *City* circulation;—and considering the fact that there are from 10,000 to 15,000 grog-shops, gambling hells and brothels in the City, and that the *Herald* is the pet newspaper in them all, we think it quite probable that *in City circulation alone* the *Herald* is 5,000 or 6,000 ahead of the Times. But we have already offered a wager of $2,500, for the benefit of the families of volunteers, that, deducting those Wards in which the number of grog-shops, gambling houses and houses of prostitution *exceeds* the number of respectable dwellings, our circulation in the City exceeds that of the *Herald*. This is a perfectly fair offer, and is not clogged by any of the insurmountable obstacles behind which the *Herald* has tried to intrench itself.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Precedent of the Revolution.

In another part of this morning's Times we have given a careful history of the Exchange of Prisoners, as practiced between the British and Americans during the war of the Revolution. This will be found to be of special interest just now in view of the discussions concerning the exchange of prisoners between our Government and the rebel authorities. Every one is naturally desirous that such an exchange should be effected. It seems very hard that some thousands of our brave soldiers should lie in Southern dungeons, and be subjected to all the sufferings and hardships of Southern captivity. Not only the prisoners themselves and their immediate friends, but all who sympathize with suffering, or have compassion for misfortune, take this view of the subject, and are extremely anxious that something should be done to establish a regular exchange of prisoners on both sides.

The precedent of the Revolution is very frequently cited as applicable to this case. The Colonies were then in rebellion against the mother country. The British Government was solicitous to do nothing which could in any way be construed into their recognition as a sovereign power:—and yet, exchanges of prisoners were of constant occurrence between them. Why may not the same course be pursued now? Why should any exchange of prisoners now involve a recognition of the South as entitled to belligerent rights, any more than a similar exchange during the Revolution involved such a concession to the revolted Colonies? These questions are constantly asked on every side, and have never hitherto received a satisfactory answer.

A perusal of the historical *résume* to which we have already alluded, will show that, although frequent exchanges of prisoners took place during the revolution, *no general exchange was agreed upon during the whole war*;—and that every attempt that was made to negotiate such an exchange was defeated by the very consideration which now obstructs similar action towards the Southern rebels. The British authorities did not, as a matter of course, object to the exchange on any such ground in their dealings with the Americans. But when the point was raised, and they were required by the Americans to meet them as equals, they retired from the negotiation. Toward the very close of the war, as late as in 1780, one of the British Commissioners writing to the Commander-in-Chief, said that the Americans had evidently been aiming from the beginning to draw the British into some negotiation in which they could meet as equals and on the footing of "*nation against nation at war*,"—and this, he added, the British, as a matter of course, *would never suffer them to do*. This purpose governed the conduct of the British Government throughout the whole controversy, and prevented any general exchange of prisoners down to the very close of the war.

It will be seen, therefore, that the course pursued by our Government now is precisely that pursued by the British Government then. Frequent exchanges of prisoners take place, but it is rather as the voluntary act of the Commanders of Departments, and for the sake of convenience and humanity on both sides, than in pursuance of any settled plan. In this way a large number of prisoners on both sides have already been released, and many more will probably be released hereafter. But we see no reason to suppose that any general cartel can be established between the two Governments, because the United States cannot do anything which shall imply that the Southern rebels stand on a footing of equality with them, or that we stand in the attitude of "nation against nation at war."

The Rat-Hole Squadron and Southern Rivalries.—Although we have nothing as yet direct from the Stone squadron, the "sixteen vessels looking like whalers," descried by the Savannah journals, inside the bar, answer so nearly to the description, that they may fairly be put down as the moiety of the famous rat-hole fleet, the other score having gone to pay their attentions to Charleston harbor. There is one result of this sealing operation which was not contemplated in planning the measure, but which nevertheless will be one of its indirect effects. It will end forever the long-standing jealousies and bickerings of Charleston and Savannah with regard to the advantages of their respective harbors. The blockade, it is true, has for the present relieved them from the necessity of establishing invidious comparisons; but in former years they illustrated the beauties of Southern affection between State and State by the most scandalous railings. In an old copy of the Savannah *Republican* of May 18, 1859, we find an article of the kind, which as a home view of a subject that now interests us, is both suggestive and prophetic. Here are a few sentences worth resuscitating:

> "If Charleston can claim nineteen and a half feet now for her *high water* in her entrance channel, we claim nineteen for the *low water* in our ours, or nineteen and a half feet according to other authorities than the Coast Survey; and by the same Coast Survey we claim twenty-six to twenty-six and a half feet for *mean high water* on our entrance. This is an awkward difference of some seven feet in favor of Savannah for the Commissioners to encounter, but it is attended, however, with important results. As for our bar, since the time of Oglethorpe it has been kept scoured out by the river, some two or three hundred miles long, all whose waters are concentrated at Tybee into one powerful stream. Whether the estuaries of the Cooper and Ashley will do as much against the sands that beat on the Charleston Bar will be seen hereafter.
>
> There are optimists who look for reward to a golden future, *when Charleston and Savannah shall lie down together in loving confraternity. Such an event is not on the cards.* The incessant struggles of the last thirty-four years, during which we have parried and returned thrusts from all quarters of the compass except seaward, prove it. Our word for it, *we have led a cat and dog life of it, but we mean to fight on.*"

And then follows this pathetic suggestion:

> "Why not consider in this connection the admirable entrance to Beaufort, known as Port Royal, which has *one foot more* water than the Savannah entrance? *Beaufort is the real entrance for ships waiting in a heavy sea way to enter Charleston*, which are in danger of a lee shore. *Beaufort is under the lee of Charleston as Cherbourg is under that of Havre.*"

The fidelity with which the National Government has executed this programme, should satisfy those people, if anything would. It is not likely they will have any occasion in future to renew those rival bickerings over their respective harbors in which they used to indulge so immoderately. The stone fleet has done the business for them, and Beaufort will take that place in the commercial future which they long ago acknowledged rightly belonged to it.

The Theatre of War in Virginia.

With the cessation of active hostilities in the trans-Alleghanian portion of Virginia, the seat of war in that State is now confined to the Eastern section, designated as "The Old Dominion," an appellation often given, improperly, to the whole Commonwealth. Of this portion of Virginia we furnish the readers of the Times this morning, two large and admirably-executed Maps, drawn with sedulous regard to topographical accuracy, and representing the entire region stretching from Harper's Ferry to Norfolk. Hostile armies, numbering in the aggregate a half million of men, are encamped, or intrenched, or enwalled within these limits. Troops and supply trains constantly traverse every mile of it; its waters swarm with armed vessels; the cultivation of the soil is neglected; the Summer's harvest is but a crop of bayonets. So thoroughly indeed has the field been cleared for the bloody tournament to which the nation has been bidden, that no industrial pursuit, or other unbecoming relic of peace and tranquil prosperity, disturbs the horrid level of this great battle plain.

Our first map reproduces so much of the territory as reaches from the right of Gen. Banks' Division, on the Upper Potomac, to the highly important stragetical position, marked by the northern terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek Railroad. The National lines stretch from Poolesville to Great Falls, along the east bank of the Potomac; thence crossing, they occupy the semicircle formed by the bend of the river between Great Falls and the mouth of the Occoquan Creek, the diameter, which represents the front of the main body of Gen. McClellan's force, reaching from Matildaville to the neighborhood of Colchester. These lines are resumed on the east bank of the river by large bodies of troops, which, surrounding Washington, push an uninterrupted series of encampments, as far down as Maryland Point. Gen. Hooker, who commands on the Maryland side, has his headquarters at Budd's Ferry, opposite Aquia Creek. He has just been strongly reinforced. The lines of the enemy, as traceable on this map, commence at Leesburgh and terminate at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. Recent information leads to the belief that but a show of strength is maintained in the district between Centreville and Leesburgh; but southward of the former point as far as Manassas Junction, and eastward to the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house, the rebel main body is concentrated in great force. Troops are also scattered along the various roads leading from Manassas toward the Potomac, so as to maintain communication with the various batteries which bristle along the western shore of that river; and principally to maintain an open road to the upper terminus of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, which is the normal line of retreat, should the insurgent army be compelled to fall back upon the Virginian capital. In the Occoquan and Aquia Creeks, and in the Rappahannock River, the rebels are reported to have a large aggregation of boats and rafts, originally designed to carry them across the river in their onward movement upon Washington, a plan since, we believe, abandoned. The map we are now referring to will be found to contain every position of any moment on this portion of the theatre of war; the towns, the roads and the various points and headlands upon the river, to which reference is constantly made in the news. The country on the Virginia side is what is described as rolling; the numerous streams emptying into the Potomac, running along the bottoms of abrupt valleys, which furrow the surface of the country with a series of southeasterly ridges. The Maryland shore is less irregular.

Our second grand map, upon a scale of unprecedented size, continues the other, by giving the entire sweep of territory between Aquia Creek and Norfolk. The various important estuaries which discharge into Chesapeake Bay—the Patuxent, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York, the James Rivers, are drawn with minute regard to accuracy, and amplitude of detail, as are also the railroads and principal roads connecting the various points located. The positions upon this map known to be in the occupancy of rebel troops are Norfolk, Yorktown, and Richmond, while batteries at Sewell's Point, and at various points upon the James and York Rivers, are manned by liberal contingents. The National forces hold that position of all others most coveted by the rebels, from John Letcher, on his whisky cask, upward to Jeff. Davis, namely, Fortress Monroe, and its outpost, Newport's News. Off the fortress lies a squadron of National vessels maintaining the blockade; while the rebels maintain at Norfolk, and in the James River, a few armed steamers such as the *Merrimac*, the *Yorktown*, and the *Patrick Henry*, designed to prevent the approach to Richmond of a National flotilla. In view of the necessity of dislodging the grand army of the insurrection from Manassas, it is evidently the interest of our military and naval authorities to attempt no advance from the lines at Washington unaccompanied by simultaneous movements by gunboats up the rivers which debouch in the Bay, and by land forces traversing the Peninsulas between those rivers.

A Southern Test Medium.—Amid the blatant proclamations of confidence in the cause of secession in which the rebels indulge—all the more blatant as they are conscious of a coming collapse—there now and then comes out a *fact* which, with striking emphasis, gives the lie to their loud mouthings. Here is one. Paper money at the South is at thirty-five per cent. discount for gold: *United States Treasury notes, or demand notes, are freely taken at par!* This is the kind of test that *tells*. They talk loud, but they trust only Uncle Sam as their banker. While Confederate bonds are in many places literally thrown away as worthless, United States Treasury notes are eagerly sought for at par! They have, after all, not such erroneous ideas of the relative prospects of stability for the two Governments, those fellows.

Mr. Seward's Correspondence.

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of the diplomatic correspondence connected with the rebellion,—especially of the letters in which our Ministers at the several European Courts were instructed as to the light in which they were to present this incident to the various Governments to which they were accredited. Although the general subject has lost something of its novelty to American readers, they will find it presented in a fresh and most interesting light in this correspondence. By far the most masterly presentation of this whole subject, from the American point of view, which has yet been made will be found embodied in these letters of the Secretary of State. No abler public documents have ever emanated from that Department than those which Mr. Seward has produced, with so much profuseness, during the few short months that have intervened since the rebellion broke out. They are marked at once by the clearest insight into the philosophy of the movement, and the motives of its actors—the most distinct perception of the means to be employed in its suppression, and the firmest and most unswerving determination to suffer no foreign Power, under any circumstances, to interfere in any way with the adjustment of our internal differences.

Mr. Seward's first letter to Mr. Adams bears date April 10, the day before the attack on Fort Sumter; yet it anticipates the whole programme of the Disunionists,—sets forth the nature of the arguments by which they would seek the sympathy of the English Government, and places at command of our Minister the most ample means of meeting and refuting them all. At the time that letter was written, the disunion movement seemed to hold complete possession of the public mind:—a profound fear brooded over the whole community:—a very large portion of the Presses, politicians and people of the Free States were in active sympathy with the South:—the cannon of Sumter had not yet roused the patriotic echoes of the American heart,—and Southern leaders were still counting confidently on the active aid of troops in New-York City, and the political coöperation of the Democratic Party throughout the Northern and the Western States. Yet even then Mr. Seward could thus confidently write to Mr. Adams of the assured result:

> "Nevertheless, all the world know what are the resources of the United States, and that they are practically unencumbered as well as inexhaustible. It would be easy, if it would not seem invidious, to show that whatever may be the full development of the disunion movement, *those resources will not be seriously diminished, and that the revenues and credit of the Union, unsurpassed in any other country, are adequate to every emergency that can occur in our own.* Nor will the political commotions which await us sensibly *disturb the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government*. It has been necessary for us to learn, perhaps the instruction has not come too soon, that vicissitudes are incident to our system and our country, as they are to all others. *The panic which that instruction naturally produced is nearly past.* What has hitherto been most needful for the reinvigoration of authority is already occurring. The aiders, abettors and sympathizers with disunion, partly by their own choice, and partly through the exercise of the public will, are falling out from the civil departments of the Government, as well as from the army and the navy. *The National Legislature will no longer be a distracted council. Our representatives in foreign courts and ports will henceforth speak only the language of loyalty to their country, and of confidence in its institutions and its destiny.*"

And this is the general tone and tenor of all Mr. Seward's correspondence on the subject. There is not, in the whole volume of nearly 500 closely printed pages, a single sentence indicating the slightest apprehension of the ultimate issue, or any lack of reliance on the full, free and resistless loyalty of the American people. In no instance does he permit any foreign Power to presume in the least upon our embarrassments, or to advance any pretensions in the least degree contravening our full and complete sovereignty over the whole territory of the United States.

The versatility of Mr. Seward's pen is no less remarkable than its ability and its industry. To every nation he presents the subject in precisely the light best adapted to its peculiar character and necessities, and each one is made to see clearly that its own specific and peculiar welfare is to be far more truly promoted by the maintenance of our Government in its full force and integrity, than by its overthrow, and the establishment of separate nations on its ruins. This volume of diplomatic correspondence, from which we make so copious extracts this morning, will form an enduring and honorable memorial of the Administration, as well as of the Secretary from whose Department it has proceeded.

How to Scatter the Rebels.—There has been considerable disappointment felt that the landing of our troops on the coast of North and South Carolina has not produced that diversion of the rebel troops before Washington which was anticipated. The expected rush homeward of the Carolina rebels to defend their own States has not taken place; and, consequently, McClellan has as strong an enemy in his front now to fight as he had before we landed twenty thousand men at Hatteras and Port Royal.

We venture to say, however, that if our expeditions had done what everybody imagined they were going to do, the results expected would undoubtedly have followed. Had Gen. Butler pushed inward to Raleigh, or onward to Wilmington, when the rebels were panic-stricken by his appearance—had Gen. Sherman pushed onward to Charleston or Savannah, when those cities were paralyzed with terror at the capture of the "impregnable" forts—and, above all, were it possible for him now to make a march on Columbia with fifty thousand men—we believe that all the rebels in Beauregard's army from those States would rush pell-mell to their defence.

Columbia particularly would be a splendid point to take and hold. It is the capital of Palmettodom; it is high, dry and healthy; and in regard to military and moral strategy, is a point which, for our purposes, is unequaled in the South.

Let Gen. Sherman seize Columbia by some Napoleonic coup, and see what the effect will be on the rebel army. But if our troops only perch themselves on the sand-bars by the sea-coast, beyond which the rebels believe—and it would seem truly—that they cannot budge an inch inland, and it is not likely that this will effect anything in the way of scattering the Centreville rebels.

Expected News from Europe—Relief to Nervous Sufferers.—It is more than probable that with the present day all suspense in regard to the first impression made upon John Bull, by the exploit of Capt. Wilkes, will be terminated. The *La Plata*, which connected with the *Trent* at St. Thomas, and carried forward the mails, passengers and news of that steamer, was expected at Southampton on the 29th ultimo, but was no doubt anticipated by the *City of New-York*, which left this port on the 16th ultimo, with intelligence of the capture of the two Envoys; and being one of the swiftest of transatlantic steamers, doubtless gave the tidings to the British public by the 26th, the day before the *Kangaroo* left Liverpool, and the *Hansa* left Southampton, for this port. The *Kangaroo*, calling at Queenstown on the 28th, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, for Portland, calling at Londonderry on the 29th, and the *Europa*, which will bring advices to Dec. 1, are now fully due at American ports; and it is scarcely possible that twenty-four hours can pass without one of this coming squadron making its report. To that portion of the public which is laboring with the painfullest apprehensions as to the temper with which our irascible progenitor will receive the news of the doings of his audacious descendant, the announcement of so early a solution of its doubts and fears must be received with a sense of grateful relief.

The Grand Union Debating Society of the Potomac.—It is reported that several regiments on the Potomac are putting up commodious cabins for holding meetings for intellectual improvement and discussion during the Winter evenings. We don't remember that history records any spectacle exactly like that—a huge army coolly resolving itself into a debating society in front of the enemy. Nothing, however, could be more characteristic of the versatile Yankee nature; and we don't know but that, if the army be really going into Winter-quarters, it is the best thing our boys could do with their evenings. To be sure, they would sooner go at the business of bandying blows than words, and illustrate the force of lead rather than logic. But there can be no harm in their practicing at flooring each other in lack of a chance to floor the enemy. The Blessings of Peace and the Horrors of War are themes that have done veteran service for some centuries at Lyceum debates; and they might be discussed on the Potomac under circumstances to throw new light on them. If, however, as we surmise, our boys are shortly called on to remove their debating-quarters some degrees of latitude further South, we don't think they will offer any objection. "Lyceum," it is said, originally means *wolf's den;* and either Richmond or Charleston has claims to realize the etymology that should not be overlooked.

The Canvass for Mayor.—The silly story of Mr. Opdyke losing his election, through errors in the original count, is rapidly vanishing before the labors of the Canvassers. The hundreds of ballots upon which the name of Mr. Gunther was only partially given, and which the poll officers consequently declined to enumerate, are already proved to be creatures of the excited fancy of some ward politician about whom the fumes of Tammany whisky were floating for a day or two after the election. The nine Wards already canvassed have not materially reduced the first stated majority of Opdyke. The reduction, such as it is, is found not to be due in any degree to the cause so confidently alleged; but simply to clerical errors, or errors of enumeration. It may, of course, be counterbalanced by errors on the other side discoverable in the returns for the remaining thirteen Wards; so that it is even possible that a larger majority will have to be credited to the successful candidate, than has been claimed by his friends.

Communication With Our Southern Ports.

The delay which we have experienced in receiving reliable reports of the recent National victory at Fort Pickens,—for the rebels themselves virtually acknowledge that this was the result of the engagement,—furnishes another proof of the positive necessity of organizing some more regular and frequent system of communication with the ports held by our forces on the Southern coast. Bragg assaulted Wilson's Zouaves on the night of Oct. 9, and Hollins attacked the fleet, at the mouth of the Mississippi, three days subsequently, yet we were obliged to wait until Oct. 24 to learn that the rebels had suffered a disastrous repulse at Santa Rosa, and that the famous New-Orleans steam-ram had done little more than put its nose out of joint. This experience of waiting sixteen days to receive intelligence which might easily be brought to us in one-third that time, is repeating itself with some aggravations. The fight at Fort Pickens, which was undoubtedly more severe than any which has yet occurred south of Port Royal, commenced two weeks ago, and we are yet looking for the *Connecticut*, which, we are told, is to bring us the National version of the affair.

Such delays as these should be guarded against carefully. Those, whose near friends are at posts of danger, in the service of the Government, have a right to demand of it early intelligence of their welfare. Frequent information from home would do much to make those engaged in it contented while discharging their monotonous duties. Then, victories gained by those fighting for the Union in one section of the country would have their full moral effect upon those in the other, and defeats which might be suffered, would be deprived of much of their depressing influence, if the facts could be promptly communicated without suffering such reckless misrepresentation from rebel interpreters.

More than all, motives of prudence and economy should lead the Government to put itself in the closest possible communication with the chief centres of military operations. Fortress Monroe, at the extreme left of the Union lines, should be as near Washington in point of time as St. Louis, on the extreme right. Apparently, there is no obstacle in the way of stretching a submarine cable from Old Point Comfort to Cape Charles, or some place on the coast still further North, where a connection with the seaboard lines might easily be made. Telegraphic communication with this point would not only bring information from the South twelve or eighteen hours earlier than it is now received—it would, in important emergencies, save the Government at least a day in the transmission of dispatches. Had such facilities been at the disposal of Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, when the vessels composing the great naval Expedition were lying in Hampton Roads, it is very probable that Port Royal would have been captured some days earlier. Such an improvement as that to which we refer might hasten the suppression of the rebellion by weeks, and it needs no argument to demonstrate that "time is money," when the disbursements from the Treasury are nearly one million dollars a day. Until it should seem expedient to stretch wires still further down the coast, semi-weekly dispatch boats might be depended upon to maintain communication with the National ports south of Fortress Monroe, but the establishment of a telegraph to that point, at least, is imperatively demanded. The subject is one which Congress should consider immediately and act upon promptly.

FROM CANADA.

Putting the Frontier in a State of Defence—What the Canadians themselves think of it—The Weather in Quebec, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quebec, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

Hardly had the Times published my last letter, stating that the military authorities had determined to put the frontier in a state of defence, before the Provincial newspapers began to teem with paragraphs stating that Gen. Sir F. W. Williams, of Kars, with his Staff, had visited and inspected such and such a place, and soon we began to hear what was to be done. The whole amounts to very little. Some 600 barrels of gunpowder have been sent from Kingston to Toronto, and a few heavy guns will follow in a short time, to be mounted in a fort that is to be built there. The old Fort Mississaga, (I think it is called,) at the mouth of the Niagara River, (not half so fine a work as the American fort opposite,) is being refitted and the capabilities for defence of Hamilton and London are being inspected. A few sappers and miners have been ordered up from Halifax, and report says that the troops stationed there are coming here to replace the Seventeenth Regiment, which is going hence to guard the St. Lawrence Canals. The militia have not been called out, and I don't suppose there is any chance of their being called out, except on a declaration of war; but both the sedentary and the active branches of that force are beginning to pay greater attention to their drill, and learning how to handle the Enfield rifles, of which we have a large quantity.

This is all that has been done yet. When other preparations for war are made I will write you. The Times' article, which said these movements ought no to be looked on as hostile to the States, gave great satisfaction here, where the opinion is general that the commander of the forces did a very imprudent thing in commencing to fortify before there was any probability of attack, and, in fact, that the New-York *Herald* on one side and he on the other, are pretty fairly matched. Still, it is possible that he may have information from headquarters more than you or I know anything about.

It would be well for the New-York Times to remind its readers that in all this, the Imperial authorities are alone concerned, the Provincial Government having taken no steps in the matter. Gen. Williams does not consult with, any more than he is consulted by, colonial politicians. The Canadians do not want war with the States; they know that their whole country would be made one vast battle-field, and that their commerce and manufacturing industry would receive a severe blow. Still, if war comes, they must wheel into line by the side of the mother country with the greatest unanimity, being more loyal to the Queen than even the British themselves.

Five or six United States revenue cutters passed down this way a day or two since, from the Lake. They are pretty little craft, averaging some 80 tons, well supplied with small arms, but no cannon as yet. They are intended to be made serviceable during the Winter on the Potomac and all the inlets which abound on the Southern coast. They will probably return in the Spring. *La Canadienne*, our Provincial Gulf cruiser, was wrecked a short time since. Quebec has been buried in snow for a week. The sleighing has been excellent and the weather cold.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

From the London (C. W.) Free Press.

The military movements which are immediate, but which are, we apprehend, but the precursors of larger and more important ones, are stated upon very reliable authority to be as follows: The Sixtieth Rifles are to move up from Quebec to Montreal to take the place of the Forty-seventh Regiment. The Forty-seventh Regiment will be moved up to London, the Canadian Rifles stationed here going to the western frontier. It has also been arranged to strengthen the forces here by the addition of a battery of artillery, as we mentioned some time since would be done. The Sixty-second and Sixty-third Regiments, now stationed at Halifax, are to move into Canada, taking the overland route adopted during the troubles of 1836.

We believe we are also correct in stating that Sir F. Williams has advised the immediate raising of eight regiments of militia, which will be brought forward as rapidly as possible. In addition to this the artillery corps under Major Jackson at Kingston, and Major Shanly in London, are to be called out for service, and thus their present efficiency so far perfected as to render them a very important arm of the service.

A service of Sappers and Miners are already on their way to Canada, and will be first employed in erecting batteries at Toronto, to which place large quantities of military stores, guns, &c., have already been directed.

A PREPOSTEROUS REPORT.

From the London (C. W.) Prototype.

We learn that it is being circulated in Toronto that Lord Lyons has sent a dispatch to Lord Monck, intimating that the American Government were convinced that the South could not be conquered, and that *they were about to get up a war with Great Britain, in order to create an excuse for ending the contest*, and also to excite a feeling in favor of the North in the Border States. We imagine that there is good foundation to believe it correct.

[The fools are by no means all dead yet. We must, therefore, not be surprised that any report, however preposterous or stupid, should obtain some credit somewhere. There is not one chance in ten thousand that Lord Lyons has sent any such dispatch to Lord Monck, and even if he had, there is not on chance in a hundred of its truth. When our Government wishes to "end the contest" with the rebels, it will not be under the necessity of getting up a war with Great Britain as an excuse.—Ed. Times.]

THE FELLNER MURDER.

An additional Reward offered for the Apprehension of Radetsky—Further Particulars of the Victim.

Further information has been received relative to Mr. Sigismund Fellner, the German whose body was found a few weaks since, floating in the water, in the vicinity of this City. The Police authorities have just received a communication from Mr. Fellner's relatives in Germany. They state that he left his home there without the knowledge of his family; that he has a young wife and one child in that country, who are plunged into the deepest distress on account of the unfortunate and untimely death of the husband and father. They state further that when he left Europe he took with him a sum of money exceeding $100,000, besides a large amount of jewelry and other valuables. They offer the sum of $2,000 reward, in addition to that already made public, for the arrest and conviction of Radetsky, the man who is believed to have committed the murder. They also offer the reward of one half of all the money and valuables belonging to Fellner, which may be recovered. There is now the sum of $3,000 offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. It is believed by the authorities of this City, that if Radetsky has not already gone beyond the limits of the Union States, he will soon be taken into custody.

Fellner's family are known to be very wealthy and influential, having a large circle of acquaintances. They feel much mortified at the course taken by Fellner after his arrival in this country, up to the time of his assassination. The indications are that there was some coolness and misunderstanding between him and some of the members of his family prior to his departure from Germany. While they deplore his fate, and are anxious to do everything in their power to bring his murderer to the bar of justice, they at the same time feel that they have been disgraced by the conduct of their unfortunate relative, during his brief sojourn in this City.

Mrs. Marks, who was erroneously reported to have gone to Philadelphia, still remains in New-Jersey, although she has been released from custody.

German Meeting of Ward Delegates.

The Sub-Committees appointed at the meetings of the German Republican Clubs, in all the Wards of this City, on Monday night last, assembled yesterday evening, in compliance with a published call, at the Steuben House, the Republican Headquarters on the Bowery.

The especial object of their conference was to take measurers preparatory to the organization of a grand vocal and instrumental serenade, and a torchlight procession of corresponding effect in honor of Mr. Opdyke, the Mayor elect.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. Oscar Falke, of the Nineteenth Ward, to the Chair, and appointing Mr. E. Kirchner, of the Eighteenth, Secretary.

Mr. F. Moritz, of the Nineteenth, moved that a Committee be selected for the purpose of taking into consideration and perfecting all proper arrangements for a serenade and procession, on a handsome scale, to be offered by the German Republicans of New-York to Hon. George Opdyke—the Mayor elect—as a token of their confidence in him and the gratification they felt in the victory by which he had been made Chief Magistrate of the Empire City.

This motion was warmly supported by Mr. Moritz and others, but opposed by Messrs. Roediger, Marx, and one or two more, who, while regarding the triumph of Mr. Opdyke as a great success, disputed the propriety and expediency of further demonstrations.

The meeting finally adjourned without taking definitive action upon the motion proposed.

Every Ward in the City was represented, and the best feeling prevailed.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The Official Vote of the State.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Board of State Canvassers met to-day and completed the canvass of the votes cast last election. The following are official footings:

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.			
Wright	276,901	Comstock	198,746
SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Ballard	297,428	Jones	189,716
COMPTROLLER.			
Robinson	296,855	Scott	187,408
TREASURER.			
Lewis	296,709	Williams	188,774
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
Dickinson	295,609	Champlain	188,361
STATE ENGINEER.			
Taylor	294,422	Richmond	188,507
STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.			
Tappan	291,838	Rhodes	188,208
CANAL COMMISSIONER—FULL TERM.			
Alberger	290,944	Lord	178,746
FOR THE VACANCY.			
Wright	198,385	Bruce	179,691
Tallmadge	105,721.		

Board of Canvassers.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED—NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN MR. OPDYKE'S VOTE.

The Board met this morning, and completed the canvass of the

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR—ELEVENTH WARD.

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	43	147	107
2	40	163	213
3	110	73	124
4	170	93	194
5	156	133	67
6	37	80	58
7	34	205	112
8	49	191	82
9	118	112	52
10	84	92	57
11	104	96	71
12	48	132	74
13	34	119	165
14	127	121	117
15	38	52	77
16	93	128	107
17	35	70	116
18	29	145	125
Total	1349	2152	1918

On the return from the Second District of this Ward in the hands of the Clerk, the vote for Opdyke for Mayor was omitted,—an evident clerical error, as the above vote of 40 was on the return in the hands of Alderman Russel. The canvassers were sent for to make the correction.

This gives Opdyke three more, Gunther seventy-three more, and Wood ten more, than the Associated Press returns.

The canvassers for the Sixth Election District, Seventh Ward, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, have supplied Alderman Bagley with a copy of the missing return from that District. It appears from the statement of Stephen Merritt and Geo. Terwilliger, that they had intrusted the copy of return of that District to the third canvasser, Jos. G. Holbridge, properly sealed, to be delivered to Alderman Bagley according to law. This return was not delivered to Alderman Bagley. It is a curious coincidence that the original return which was duly delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council was missing for ten minutes on Monday evening.

Previous to reading the returns, Alderman Bagley caused the note to him from the canvassers to be read by the Clerk. The note stated that the new return was made up from memoranda preserved by the canvassers. The Board accepted the return, which agreed with that in the posssession of the Clerk.

OFFICAL VOTE FOR MAYOR—SEVENTH WARD.

The following is the

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	88	60	118
2	57	106	249
3	95	83	118
4	61	87	76
5	92	131	207
6	198	123	132
7	103	81	61
8	88	124	122
9	96	91	137
10	72	117	223
11	68	57	196
Total	1018	1060	1639

This gives Opdyke two less and Gunther four more.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR—TENTH WARD.

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	149	170	78
2	153	200	87
3	132	269	84
4	141	126*	112
5	176	151	134
6	116	181	161
Total	867	1097	656

*One of the official returns reads 126, and the other 136. The Canvassers have been sent for to explain the discrepancy.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR—THIRTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	156	180	106
2	142	219	121
3	89	173	218
4	133	135	196
5	155	106	132
6	120	75	97
7	74	45	57
8	115	105	122
Total	984	1,038	1,052

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR—FOURTEENTH WARD

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	13	73	74
2	23	116	169
3	27	41	172
4	25	128	174
5	62	71	76
6	65	108	124
7	63	60	81
8	32	57	123
9	30	124	213
10	38	54	144
Total	378	832	1350

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR—SEVENTEENTH WARD

Districts.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1	122	126	54
2	144	188	102
3	179	124	87
4	158	152	103
5	213	127	117
6	199	89	77
7	254	141	76
8	102	72	131
9	26	149	197
10	58	55	84
11	132	99	219
12	119	240	91
13	102	110	62
14	20*	114	219
15	37	122	167
16	70	148	84
17	51	214	64
18	49	251	85
Total	2035	2521	2019

VOTE FOR MAYOR AS FAR AS CANVASSED.

	OFFICIAL.			ASSOCIATED PRESS		
	Opdyke	Gunther	Wood	Opdyke	Gunther	Wood
1st Ward	409	505	584	404	504	584
2d Ward	211	96	112	211	96	112
3d Ward	165	138	201	165	135	201
4th Ward	....	....	....	261	872	1838
5th Ward	799	675	699	799	646	600
6th Ward	1018	1060	1639	261	1695	860
7th Ward	....	....	....	1020	1056	1639
8th Ward	....	....	....	1081	1387	1010
9th Ward	....	....	....	2402	1387	1030
10th Ward	867	1097	*656	860	1101	656
11th Ward	1349	2152	1918	1346	2079	1916
12th Ward	....	....	....	818	1441	566
13th Ward	984	1038	1052	981	1038	1045
14th Ward	378	832	1350	378	831	1347
15th Ward	....	....	....	1522	560	633
16th Ward	2145	851	1282	2146	849	1238
17th Ward	†2035	2521	2019	2058	2510	2042
18th Ward	....	....	....	1835	1245	1752
19th Ward	1161	1235	1531	1157	1234	1526
20th Ward	....	....	....	2078	1687	1603
21st Ward	2031	1080	1283	2024	1079	1281
22d Ward	1451	1316	1411	1451	1372	1406
Totals	....	....	....	25,258	24,639	24,684

*One of the Canvassers' returns give Opdyke ten more votes in this ward, yet to be explained.

†Mistake of nine votes in favor of Opdyke, to be accounted for.

Mr. Opdyke's vote, as officially canvassed, agrees, substantially, with the Police returns and the tallies kept by his friends on the day of election.

Meeting of the Union Defence Committee.

The Union Defence Committee held a meeting yesterday, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont in the Chair. The following members were present: Abiel A. Low, Wm. M. Evarts, Samuel Sloan, Wm. E. Dodge, Isaac Bell, Jr., Moses H. Grinnell, R. A. Witthaus, A. C. Richards, P. M. Wetmore, his Honor Mayor Wood, A. T. Stewart, Hon. R. T. Haws, Comptroller; R. H. McCurdy. The subjoined preamble and resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sloan and seconded by Mr. Grinnell, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, on the 20th April, 1861,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, overlooking past differences of opinion, to contribute by all the means in their power, to maintain the Union of the States, to defend the Constitution, to preserve the National flag from insult, and uphold the authority of the Government against acts of lawless violence, which, if longer unresisted, would inevitably end in breaking down all the barriers erected by our fathers for the protection of life, liberty and property, and involve the country in anarchy and confusion.

And whereas, The President of the United States manfully and patriotically in his message declares that, "In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, and that the Union must be preserved, and hence all disposable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable." Therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee do most heartily approve the patriotic sentiments of President Lincoln, and we trust that he may receive the united support of all good citizens who stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we deprecate the discussion of projects which tend to distract and alienate the Union sentiment of our people.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, President *pro tem.*

Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary.

Death of John P. Jackson.

Newark, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

John P. Jackson, Esq., Vice-President and General Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, died at 5 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness, produced by exhaustion from prolonged mental exertion.

The European Mails.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* will sail for Halifax and Liverpool at about 1 P. M. to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-office at 11 A. M.

Lectures to Ladies.—MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, a practicing physician, will give her second Lecture, exclusively to ladies, ON DISEASES OF WOMEN, accompanied with life-like illustrations, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st. Tickets 25 cents; to three lectures 50 cents; each lecture complete in itself. Mrs. R. gives special practice to all diseases of women. Females afflicted with chronic complaints, or during the season of child-birth, can be accommodated with board and the best of care and attention at Mrs. R's. residence.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

The cheapest shirts, of the quality, in New-York, may be found at No. 95 William-st., and a perfect fit warranted.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Japanese, American, Indian, Chinese,** Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MARRIED.

Morse—Poor.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Farley, William H. Morse, of Portland, Me., to Miss Addie Louise, daughter of Henry Poor, Esq.

Felt—Lott.—In Bath, New Utrecht, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. O. Currie, Chauncey M. Felt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Aletta, only daughter of Englebert Lott, Esq., of the former place.

Chetwood—McClelland.—In Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, William D. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, to Catharine M., daughter of Rev. Alexander McClelland, D. D.

DIED.

Hicks.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, suddenly, Mary Hicks, of Great Neck, L. I., in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Manhassett, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

McClune.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, of granular kidney, Robert McClune, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 8th-av., on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Standish.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, Carrie, infant daughter of John F. and S. E. Standish, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 Perry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Mead.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. B. Mead, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, at No. 290 West 4th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Burrill.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 9, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Burrill, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, S. N. Burrill, No. 151 Montague-st.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Card.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Elisha H. Cheshire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Winslow.—On Monday, Dec. 9, Mrs. Nancy B., wife of John F. Winslow, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

Kinch.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, Mr. William Kinch, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Grasset Launy and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock.

Warford.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, Christine C., wife of Mr. Aaron Warford, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 173 South 4th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mitchell.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Hon. Singleton Mitchell, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Hinman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., from his late residence, Manhasset, at 11 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church at 12 o'clock.

Ayers.—At Little Neck, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Jane, wife of Daniel Ayers, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, Little Neck, on Wednesday evening. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Thursday morning. The Flushing Railroad leaves Fulton-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with stage to Little Neck.

Billings.—In Stratford, Conn., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 9, James B. Billings, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of George C. Dunbar, Stratford, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Lockwood.—In Washington, D. C., on Second Day, Dec. 9, Martha Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Lockwood, of the City of Brooklyn, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 637.—Dec. 10, 1861.
4, 31, 6, 20, 48, 11, 2, 49, 39, 37, 72, 8, 36.
Kentucky, Class 638.—Dec. 10, 1861.
7, 5, 69, 14, 20, 15, 46, 74, 10, 39, 19, 13, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 465 Grand-st., in the fancy-store

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

Headquarters, No. 74 Broadway, }
New-York, Nov. 26, 1861. }

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. Edward W. Serrell, Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall. Major Richard Butt.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.
New-York, Nov. 29, 1861.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS WANTED.
Thirty able-bodied men wanted to join the
THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Col. Nelson Taylor.

This regiment, now one of the best at the seat of war, need a few more men to complete the number required.

Recruits will be subsisted and put into quarters immediately, and sent on to Washington twice a week.

Pay commences on signing the roll. Men are uniformed as soon as mustered.

Forty cents extra pay per day will be allowed each man when working at mechanical business; and

One Hundred Dollars Bounty given on being honorably discharged.

Apply to the recruiting tent in the Park, or to
LIEUT. PENNOCK, No. 600 Broadway.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS
(ZOUAVES)

Will accept 40 able-bodied men to fill vacancies occasioned by promotion from their own and other regiments. There is every encouragement to a superior class of men to enroll in this corps. There is attached to the regiment a permanent school for instruction to fit men for the position and duties of an officer, and all vacancies are filled from the ranks. The regiment is now stationed at Baltimore, in the new fort on Federal Hill. Apply at No. 545 Broadway, to the recruiting officer, Lieut.-Col. H. DURYEA, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.,
Fine Winter Boots and Shoes,
Military (Riding and Marching) Boots.

1862 THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER. 1862

THIS NEWSPAPER is one of the largest and best in the whole country, possessing attractions peculiar to itself, and giving it a wide circulation in all parts of our country. It is loyal, national, conservative and earnest in its support of the Government, the Constitution, and the Laws.

The distinctive features of the OBSERVER are:

1. It is printed on a double sheet, so as to make TWO COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS, one devoted to secular, and the other religious matters; and these may be separated so as to make two complete journals, while the price for both is no greater than is charged for many papers smaller than either one of the two.

2. It gives every week a complete synopsis of the most interesting events in ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, including those that are called Evangelical, and those that are not; as every intelligent Christian wishes to be well informed respecting all of them.

3. It gives a well-digested epitome of the NEWS OF THE DAY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, prepared with great labor and care, so that the reader is sure to be put in possession of every event of interest and importance to the public.

4. The FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the OBSERVER is unrivalled, and has long commanded the admiration of intelligent men.

TERMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

1. To each new subscriber paying in advance $2 50 for one year, we will send the paper and a copy of our Bible Atlas, with five beautiful colored maps.

2. To the person obtaining subscribers we will give one dollar for each NEW subscriber paying $2 50 in advance.

3. To any one now a subscriber sending us one new subscriber and $4, we will send both papers for one year.

Specimen numbers of the New York Observer will be sent *gratis* to any address that may be forwarded to us for that purpose.

The state of the country renders it important for us and desirable for the churches, that a new and earnest effort be made to extend the principles of good government and sound religious truth into all the families of the land. In every neighborhood there must be some who do not now take a religious newspaper, and who might, with a little exertion, be induced to subscribe.

To introduce the New York Observer into the familie of the whole country, we trust, is a work of sufficient importance to secure the aid of every patriot and Christian. We ask your personal and immediate coöperation.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
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STEPHEN PHILBIN,
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Offers for sale, at reduced prices a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
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SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 2 and 4 Burling-slip,
SELLING AT WAR PRICES,
A large assortment of richly-plated silver ware.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea Urns	$3 to $18	Casters	$3 to $15
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Miss V. F. Townsend, Mrs. Metta V. Victor, Miss M. W. Janvrin, and Mrs. Haven, have each a story in this number.

For sale by all the dealers.

SPIRIT OF THE PULPIT,
With reference to the present crisis.
A COLLECTION OF SERMONS
By distinguished Divines North and South:
With Revisions and Corrections by the Authors.
160 pages royal 8vo. Being Part I of SUPPLEMENTARY Volume to REBELLION RECORD. 50c.

CONTAINS SERMONS BY THE FOLLOWING DIVINES:

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Subscribers and purchasers of the Record will notice that the Documents, Narratives and Sermons published in these Extra Parts, are not included in the *regular issues* of "Rebellion Record," but are sold separately.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,
FOR DECEMBER,
Contains nine articles, and a large variety of notices and criticisms. Terms, $3 a year, in advance. E. I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor, Bible-House, New-York.

NOTICE,
PILGRIMS OF FASHION—A New Novel, by Kinahan Cornwallis, will be published immediately, by
HARPER & BROTHERS.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities—never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

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We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
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We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

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Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

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Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

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Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office (to-day,) Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

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ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 BOND-ST. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN AGED 25, POSSESSED of some means and doing a good business, would like to marry, and not having any one among his lady acquaintance with whom he wishes to make such an alliance, resorts to this method of doing so; and to particularize, would like one not over 22, of an amiable and lively disposition, pleasing address, and well-educated. Address EUGENE CARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

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BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON the second floor may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house and locality combine every convenience, elegance and comfort; is in every respect first-class, and very desirable.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a family, can find a handsomely furnished front parlor and unfurnished back parlor on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d-floor, to let to a single gentleman of quiet habits, in a small, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A private family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let together or separate, with or without board; terms moderate; house first-class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

A BOY.—A VERY RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMily would take a boy or young man to board; would have the comforts of a home; one that is of steady habits preferred; or would take a baby to board, having no child of her own; would give it a mother's care. Call, all this week, at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

NOS. 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th-st.)—A few beautifully furnished rooms, with sumptuous table, and all that appertain to a comfortable home, can be here had by three or four gentlemen and one or two families; a most convenient and pleasant location; reference desired.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished front rooms, second story, just ready, at No. 97 State-st., corner of Clinton-st.; would cosily accommodate a party of three or four gentlemen, or gentleman and family.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts; situation very pleasant; five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Rooms neatly furnished.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 34 Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Bath, gas, &c., in the house.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by practice and lessons; French only is spoken by his family. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; room and bedroom, in a pleasant house, between 14th and 28th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,726 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF Brooklyn, between Clinton and York avs., for a gentleman, his wife and boy, 6 years old. Address Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

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ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
at retail for the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store
No. 449 BROADWAY,
where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods at wholesale prices. In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.
As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE FAIR.—A handsome pair of wax figures, Sultan and Sultana, under glass shades; original price $45; will be sold for $25. Inquire in the store, No. 843 Broadway.

FURS.

310. FURS. 310.
MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!
A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

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S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES.
Being the entire stock of one of our largest importing houses.
By Edward Schenck, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 155 and 157 Broadway.
They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of every quality and style;
18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX 18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIME-KEEPERS;
OPEN FACE, DITTO,
of every style; also, a very large assortment of ladies' magnificent
HUNTING WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS
and superbly enameled;
OPEN FACE, DITTO, WITH AND WITHOUT DIAMONDS,
of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe. Every lot will be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost of importation.
By order of
B. M. JUDSON,
Assignee.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION FOR CASH,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock,
BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this very attractive sale will be made up exclusively of fresh goods in great variety, adapted to the season, including liberal quantities
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HEAVY BOOTS.
Also, several desirable invoices Men's Grain Boots, embracing different grades and length of legs.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Engravings, artists' proof, on India paper, &c., by the most celebrated artists, just imported from Europe, consisting of artists' proofs on India paper, &c.: "Fall of Babylon," "Fall of Nineveh," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Death of the First-born," "Last Supper," fine line engravings, by De Venci; "Highland Ferry-boat," by Thompson; "Feeding the Horses," "The Halt," "The Stag at Bay," by Herring and Anddell; Sir E. Landseer's "Rainbow Landscape;" "John Knox Preaching," by Sir D. Wilkie; "The Gardener's Daughters," by Husdell; "Hero and Horse," by Haydon; "Marriage and Coronation of the Queen," fine line, by Parris, Paphian, Bowen, J. Martin; "Last Return from Duty," "Glass Bolton Abbey," by Landseer; and other fine engravings. Also, several beautiful ambrotypes of celebrated pictures and engravings. For further particulars, see catalogue.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.

PAIR OF SUPERB ROAN HORSES, ENGLISH DRAG, ELEGANT SLEIGH, HARNESS, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., one pair of superb blue roan horses, of the old Abdallah stock, about 16 hands high, switch tails, 7 and 8 years old, a perfect match, very stylish drivers and fine action, warranted to trot together in 3:30, and perfectly sound, gentle and kind; one of them is an excellent saddle beast, and would make a splendid charger for a military gentleman; also, a double-seated English drag, a leather-top sleigh, one set of superior double harness; also, several sets of single harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them. The sale will be peremptory, and will afford a rare opportunity to those in want of a magnificent turnout. They will be on view in front of my salesroom on and after 10 o'clock on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys, No. 112 Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, elegant bronze, marble and ormolu clocks, bronze groups and figures, China vases, parian groups and figures, tea sets, engravings, paintings, Japanese goods, and a general assortment of fancy goods. Sale positive.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloths, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of
A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AND BOOK SALE—AT AUCtion, on FRIDAY, 13th inst., by A. H. MULLER, at No. 227 West 34th-st., rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-a-tête, chairs, two mahogany bookcases, Brussels carpet, &c. Also, an assortment of valuable and interesting books.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of men's calf, grain and kip boots; also, a full assortment of women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MESSRS. J. & C. BERRIAN'S stock of house furnishing goods, &c. The sale of this stock will take place THIS DAY, Dec. 11, and continue until the whole is sold. Commencing at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 601 Broadway.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 93 Amity-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, carpets, curtains, bedding, one rosewood piano, Needham sofa-beds, kitchen furniture, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHES OF FRENCH—By CHARLES MIEL, late Professor of French at Harvard University and Prof. Agassiz's School. The exercises consist of:
Classes, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS
Dramatic Readings, TUESDAYS } 12 o'clock.
Lecture on French Literature, FRIDAYS
Social Soirées, THURSDAYS, 8 o'clock. 12 cards, $5.
Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, will open THIS DAY for the reception of students. Terms for scholarship, $30 for a thorough practical course of instruction in Double-Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Penmanship and Arithmetic. Private instruction DAY and EVENING at the Academy, No. 6 4th-av.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN four and six o'clock, a LADY'S WATCH (C. A. Robert, Maker, No. 19626); supposed to have been lost in a 23d-st. stage, going between Barclay and 28th sts., or between the Hoboken ferry and Broadway. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.

LOST—$30, BY A POOR WOMAN, WHILE GOING from the corner of Fourth-av. and 21st-st. to Lexington-av., and up Lexington-av. to 22d-st., through 22d-st. to 3rd-av. The money was in bills, tied up in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief. A liberal reward will be paid upon the return of the money, at No. 64 East 21st-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON DEC. 9, A POCKET-BOOK marked "Romelia L. Clapp," containing about $50. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 1 Coenties-slip.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A KING Charles Spaniel, black and tan; may answer to the name of "Tiger." Five dollars reward will be paid if he is returned to No. 107 West 14th-st.

CASH FOR BOOKS.—ANY PERSON HAVING books, engravings, or works of art to dispose of, can have an opportunity of doing so for cash, by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York. N. B.—No objection to purchase an entire library.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer
ON MONDAY, DEC.
A beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for presents, consisting of
ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
FIGURED REPS,
FIGURED OTTOMANS, &c., &c.
For the convenience of customers these goods have been cut into dress lengths, and a separate counter has been appropriated for the sale, at greatly reduced prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LACE GOODS.
In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,
In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point a l'Aiguille. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,
Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for Carriage, Promenade, Evening and Dinner Dresses; several choice lots just received.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,
Fashionable styles, from auction, a full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Berthas, Scarfs Shawls, &c., &c., at 30 per cent.
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
Very desirable Styles, and suitable for Holiday Presents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A very large and desirable assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
including all the latest styles, at retail, at greatly reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A very large assortment of low-priced and medium
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
suitable for presents, purchased at auction and retailed
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.,
Will commence opening on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
An immense stock of FANCY GOODS, ADAPTED for the HOLIDAYS. Those wishing to avoid the rush incidental to HOLIDAY WEEK, will do well to examine our stock BEFOREHAND.
Will also open from CASH AUCTIONS of last week,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full width, very low,
1,000 LADIES' and MISSES' WHITE MERINO SKIRTS, very low.
To gain room for our HOLIDAY GOODS, we are closing our RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNETS and SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MADE-UP UNDER-LINEN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at very low prices. R. H. MACY.

FROM AUCTION.
A large lot
OF SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
Selling at prices below the cost of importation.
ALSO—CLOTHS, BEAVER'S, LION'S-SKIN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOTHS
for Cloaks, very cheap.
Also, the new style of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
the cheapest in the city,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
C. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS:
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS.
At E. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway,
May be found a large, desirable and fashionable assortment of Cloth, Beaver and Seal Skin Cloaks, which will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
Great bargains are now offered.
The best opportunity ever presented to purchase a Cloak cheap.
An examination solicited.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE ADDITIONAL LOT
OF ONE SHILLING WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,
From Auction, worth two shillings.
Very good and popular
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS;
And also all the prevailing fabrics of Winter Dress Goods, equally cheap.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner of White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again.
$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.
Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.
NECK TIES.
An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. McClellan Scarfs—entirely new; an endless variety at 75 cents each; sold by all retailers at $1 50. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 60 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.
GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.
5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply, latest styles, at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2@$3. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.
Everything marked in plain figures.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

VELVET BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—OUR $15 bonnets are worth $30 each. Mink, sable and fur velvet bonnets, new styles. Our $6, $7 and $8 bonnets are worth $10 and $12—bargains. L. BINNS' MILLINERY, (Largest in the world,) No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, Manilla, and East India and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; will travel with a family; has the best City reference and has lived in the first families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of children, and is a very good sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and will do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at corner of 23d-st. and Avenue A, at A. Clark's house, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress alone, or would do general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly in every branch; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid or do fine washing; can do up fine washing in the neatest manner, or would assist in the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or will take care of young children; could take charge of an infant from its birth. Best references. Call at No. 101 3d-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, 16 years of age, to do up stairs' work or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 364 7th-av., second story, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands taking care of children, and can do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A neat and tidy German girl, not long in this country, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is capable of filling either of the above situations; is fond of children; prefers a German family, as she speaks no English. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN English girl wants a good situation as chambermaid or children's nurse; she understands both positions well; is highly respectable, and can have the best testimonials from her last place. Address W., Box No. 573 Post-office, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDRENS' NURSE.—Wanted, a situation for a very respectable and experienced English girl, to fill either of the above places. She has the best of City references. Address LEONARD, at the Brooklyn Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy, girl a situation in a small private family as chambermaid or seamstress, or would assist in washing and ironing if required; will be found honest and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Please call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has two years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Has no objection to Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—A respectable English Protestant girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a first-class chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of silver and setting her table in good style; has the best of references; no objection to nurse and plain sewing; will go any distance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been four years in one situation, and can give references as regards honesty, industry, &c. Address No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or can be seen at the same place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for three days, at No. 28 Madison-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, with the very best of references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBRRMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel colored woman, as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 4 Catharine-lane, near Elm-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, as respects all the duties of the kitchen, such as baking, pastry, poultry, wild and tame, jelly, blanc mange, crullers, puddings and pies of all kinds; has very little connections in this country, and wishes a home; has good City reference. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; willing to assist in washing; best references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in the first-class families in this City. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Minetta-st., opposite the Universalist Church in Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 3d-av., a few doors from 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; will make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Best references. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD, plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 26th-st., in the store between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; is a very good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family, or in a hotel or first-class institution; best of references. Call at No. 105 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objections to help in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Apply at No. 44 Carrol-st., Brooklyn, between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS EXPERIENCED COOK.—WANTED, A situation; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY a Protestant Scotch girl; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake; is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear. Good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the best of City references given. Call at 79 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 Reade-st., a few doors from Hudson, second floor, back room.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged woman, a situation in the above capacity. Will be found a thorough cook, of both meat and pastry; can wash and iron in good style. Has excellent references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable and trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; makes good bread, pies and puddings; is an excellent washer and ironer, and not afraid of work; wages moderate; best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Inquire for Mary.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a competent young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 150 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Two very efficient and well recommended girls want situations in either of the above capacities; they will go to the country if required, and at low wages for the Winter months. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; reference given. Call at, or address, No. 235 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION IS wanted as housekeeper by an American woman, of several years' experience, with the best of reference; no objection to the country, and is willing to go for wages to suit the times. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av. near 23d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very deserving girl to do the general housework of a private family; is well recommended, and will take moderate wages for sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 138 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to do general housework in a small family, or to do plain cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, from 1 till 4, on Gates-av., second door from Washington-av., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wants a situation in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest manner; or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH WOMAN, WITH first-class testimonials as to character and competency, desires a situation; understands all kinds of fluting, crimping, &c. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, No. 609 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-rate laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, trusty woman, who is not afraid of a large wash, a situation as laundress and cook; does up linen in style; makes excellent bread, biscuit, meats, poultry and pastry. Wages, $8 a month; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly-experienced Protestant woman, who is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant or grown children and nursery; is also a good seamstress; has several years' City reference. Apply to No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wants a situation in a private family, to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring private door bell, next jewelry store.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse, chambermaid or general houseworker in a small family. Satisfactory reference given. Call or address A. B., No. 13 Garrison-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND DRESSMAKER.—A COMpetent person wishes to engage with a lady or family; understands children's and ladies' dressmaking, or children's nurse, family sewing, &c. No objection to the country or to travel. Apply or address a note to J. M., No. [illegible] 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 109 Sacket-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has unexceptionable references from her last employer with whom she has lived for five years; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable, tidy woman, a situation as experienced nurse and seamstress; is competent to take full charge of an infant from its birth, or bring it up by hand; willing and obliging; would have no objection to do chamberwork or fine washing; long and satisfactory City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 3 7th-av., for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR AS confidential upper servant.—A Canadian woman of the greatest respectability, and a thoroughly competent and desirable servant, with the best City references, wishes a situation; has no objection to travel. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, in New-York or Brooklyn, by a respectable English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and seamstress. She can bring the best of references from her last place, where she has lived over four years. Apply for 2 days in DeKalb-av., the third house above Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a South American girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; a good home the principal object. Good references. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or would take care of children; can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS to get a place for a good girl, who understands dressmaking, and will accept low wages in a respectable family. Also, a good laundress wishes a situation. Address W., Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and children's maid. May be heard of for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waiting only; has three years' reference from her last place; perfectly understands her business. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid, or would have no objection to children. Inquire at No. 296 7th-av., in the fancy store. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as waitress or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

EMBROIDERY WANTED.—I WOULD BE thankful to obtain embroidery on ladies' or children's work; the best City reference given. Address MINNA, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for one week. Charity, like the sun, brightens every object around.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS IN ALL CAPACIties, for City and country, with the best of recommendations, can be had at wages to suit the times, at the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway. A. M. SEE.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A REspectable American woman, whose son is now in the army; would like to have gentlemen's or family washing and ironing, or would go out to work by the day; or to cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 119 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, the washing of a few gentlemen, or would do the washing of a private family by the week or month. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor.

WASHING WANTED—BY THE DOZEN OR by the month; fourteen years' City reference; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. BENNETT, No. 357 2d-av., or send by post.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who has lived out for a great many years as laundress, with the best families in the City, wishes to take some family washing and that of some young gentlemen, at her own home; would be done in the best manner. Call at No. 488 6th-av., first floor, Room No. 2, for this week. The best City reference given.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated character and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, in a private family, in town or country. Has the best City reference from his last employer, who can be seen at his place of business in the City. Address B. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, or Mr. Lowery, No. 923 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriage and horses, and can produce the very best of references from some of the first families in the City. Call or address T. W., at the private stable No. 237 9th-st., or at Charles Waters' saddlery, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and is a first-class driver, desires a situation in the above capacity; has the best of reference from his last employer, and is willing to be generally useful in every respect. Call for GEORGE, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, single young man; has the best of City references as to capability; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address B. M., at Mr. Stilling's harness store, Broadway, near 28th-st., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wishes a situation as coachman; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also an excellent driver; would go as a servant with an officer. Can give the best references. Address J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, OF good and industrious habits, wishes to engage as above; is a very careful and judicious driver; understands farming, gardening and stock managing of all kinds; has the best of reference. Call or address J., No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English, a member of the Episcopal Church; has had many years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of City and country reference; low wages will be accepted for a permanent situation. A note left for H. M., at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant man, of more than 20 years' experience and fully competent to give satisfaction in every branch of the business, with the best of reference, wishes employment in the above capacity in either town or country. Address, for two days, No. 122 7th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands the care of horses and stock in all its branches; the best of reference from his last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced gardener, competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has had many years' experience in England and in this country; reference from his former employer; married, with a small family. Address, for two days, R. T. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man competent to take charge of hot and cold graperies; best of references. Address GARDENER, No. 163 7th-av.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, steady man; is a good plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN of experience, a situation as salesman in a wholesale or retail grocery store; salary not as much of an object as a permanent situation; can give the best of City references. Address S. S. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect; no objection to travel to any part. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a Protestant man with good City reference from where he has lived four years; no objections to the country. Call or address A. M., No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. Can be heard of for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation in a family residing in the country; has no objection to travel. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, wants a situation to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can take care of horses and drive if required, milk cows, &c.; is also a good gardener; no objections to any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday at No. 72 3d-av., near 12th-st.

PAPER.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OLD, wants a situation in a paper mill or paper warehouse; understands cutting and making up writing-papers; has had four years' experience. Best of City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED IN A BOOK-STORE.—A strong, intelligent willing boy of about 16 years of age, of good address and moral character, may learn of a desirable, permanent situation, by addressing POTOMAC, in handwriting of applicant, with real name and references, at New-York Post-office.

A COOK—IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN A PRIvate family; she must understand her business in every branch, soups, entrées, game, pastry, &c., especially game suppers, &c.; the highest wages given. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A WELL-QUALified assistant in a retail drug and dispensing business. Apply at No. 229 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESWOMAN.—AN INTELLIGENT young lady wanted, to sell in a fancy-goods store, in a department where she will not be exposed to the view of persons passing in the street; the most unexceptionable testimonials as to character, &c., will be required. Address, with real name and references, FANCY GOODS, Post-office, New York.

WANTED.—A LADY CANVASSER, for a first-class publication. Terms liberal. Inquire at No. 135 Grand-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER, OF EXPERIENCE, would like to find a few more pupils for French lessons, at 20 cents an hour; has the best City reference for her capacity; best accommodation for several persons in a private family, or for single ladies only. Inquire, with your direction, at MADAME DESSART'S, No. 34 Renwick-st., New-York, for three days.

AS TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, competent to act as principal of a School for Girls and Young Ladies; also an assistant teacher in the same school. Location pleasant, and the position permanent and desirable. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 660 Bridgeport, Conn., stating name, age, qualifications, and references.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—ACADEMIES, Colleges, Schools, and families supplied gratis with competent teachers, tutors and governesses. A number of accomplished teachers at present on our list. Address Prof. LEFRANGE'S EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 118 Forsyth-st., near Broome.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation in a school or family, where, for teaching and the use of her needle, she can have a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address Mrs. L. S., Box No. 197 Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A GERMAN family, a well educated lady, competent to teach German, French and piano, or French and piano. References required. Apply at No. 30 Clymer-st., Williamsburgh.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained
A COPYRIGHT
for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all
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are cautioned against
INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,
as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
RICHARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

THE NEW "ARMY ENVELOPE," NOW used by soldiers and patriotic citizens generally, with beautiful steel engraved tableaux of "The Union we Fight for." Sample packages of 25 each remitted free, on receipt of five red stamps, or $4 50 per 1,000. JOHN H. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1880.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

State of Connecticut, Treasury Office,
Hartford, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts [illegible] ty of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed [illegible] held as security for the faithful fulfillment of [illegible], and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

Hartford, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

Office of Trustees of the Assenting Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

Office of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co.,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1861.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos. 320 and 322 BROADWAY, being the store occupied by Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., to be sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on THURSDAY, December 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. O'Marrin, Esq., Referee, being together 50.2 by 150 feet—more or less. Maps and terms of sale at No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.

Theo. Browning, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1861.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
New-York, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No. 94 Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By O. D. Hammond, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table (without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.—New-York, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for [illegible] Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches [illegible]. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING of the Society of Dental Surgeons of the City of New-York will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7½ o'clock. The dental profession and public are invited to attend.

E. C. RUSHMORE, Secretary.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Price of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying. Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catharine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, and her husband the said Horace S. Young; Eliza C. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret L. Burns, Julia G. Burns, Jacob D. C. Outwater, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clara B. Snow, William K. Thorn, Thomas Connery, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to anwer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney in person.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
n13-law6wW. Attorney in person.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween DAVID I. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL I. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. FENBY, defendants.—On bill, &c.—Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancelor of the State of New-Jersey, made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any stock or interest in said Company, whether such claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL BARKALOW,

Paterson, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13-law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

TO LET.

$41 66.—TO RENT—A HANDSOME BROWN-stone front house, in good order, bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water in every room, on 42d-st., near Broadway; 8th-av. cars one minutes' walk court-yard with shrubbery, grapevines, &c. Rent $41 66 per month. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET.—THAT LARGE, FOUR-STORY store, with basement and dwelling, No. 346 3d-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with twelve rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from to 3 P. M.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY AT THE Graham Old Ladies' Home, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, from 2 o'clock till 10 o'clock P. M., each day. The friends of this Institution, and the public generally, are urgently invited to attend.

A. R. St. JOHN, Corresponding Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Dec. 28

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. Von Santen, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana via Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board on TUESDAY MORNING, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. Passports must be ready for examination.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20¾ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9,	1857,	33⅓ per cent.
2d " "	" 8,	'58,	50 "
3d " "	" 14,	'59,	50 "
4th " "	" 12,	'60,	45 "
5th " "	" 5,	'61,	35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.

H. H. Lamport, Sec.
Cyrus Peck, Assist. Sec.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece; size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$350 TO $450 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a nice, genteel business. No other capital required. It is a good opportunity for a business man to make money. For particulars address FRANKLIN, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or by calling full information will be given.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH A cash capital of $1,500, in a permanent business done for cash, and that will pay over $5,000 per year, as can be shown at an interview. Address, with real name, B. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES!—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Under the management of Messrs. Fox and Lingard.
Treasurer..........Mr. G. C. Howard
The public are respectfully informed, that upon
THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1861,
WILLIAM HANLON,
Assisted by his two brothers,
GEORGE AND ALFRED HANLON,
Will appear in his
MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION!
THE MOST UNRIVALED
AND DARING PERFORMANCE
WHICH HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN
UPON ANY STAGE, OR
BEFORE ANY AUDIENCE
IN THE WORLD!

For this performance three Trapezes or swings have been built and secured down the centre of the auditorium, from the boxes to the stage of the Academy, with the elevated platforms or starting places at each termination of the line of the Trapezes.

The distance from the first platform to the first trapeze is 25 feet; the space from the first to the second trapeze measures 50 feet; from this to the last trapeze we again have 40 feet, and thence to the platform at the other extremity 18, making in all a distance of 133 feet. This enormous space is traversed in his incredibly daring feat by William Hanlon, leaping from the bar of one trapeze to the other, until he arrives at the final platform. From the magnitude of the scale on which this terrific performance is given, some idea of the superb courage and agility displayed in it may be formed. Its great novelty and wonder consist in the fearful speed and consummate grace with which the daring gymnast dashes himself through the air, as well as the unwavering judgment, and unerring accuracy necessary to insure his catching, at a certain angle, the oscillating bar which is thrown upward to meet his grasp when he makes his forward leap. He next takes the trapeze in his hands, and springs forward, and, on making the leaps to the second and third trapezes, he actually revolves in the air, turning himself entirely round, before he reaches them. After this, to cap the terror of the whole performance, he repeats his leap from one trapeze to the other, making a somersault in the air in the interval from loosing the one bar until he reaches the next.

Nothing can fully realize this performance except seeing it, when it will be candidly admitted to be

COMPLETELY BEYOND RIVALRY,
BOTH IN THE BOLDNESS
OF ITS CONCEPTION
and the
UNEXAMPLED DARING
OF ITS EXECUTION,
making a legitimate claim to the appellation of the
MOST MARVELOUS FEAT
which has ever been performed
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1861.
THE G. L. FOX TROOP OF PANTOMIMISTS
will make their appearance on the stage of the Academy in the
ADMIRABLE RAVEL PANTOMIME,
LES QUATRE AMANS.

Bibbo.........Mr. G. L. Fox	Papa Bibbo..Mr. W. Mitchell
Antoine.....Mr. W. Stanton	First Villager..Mr. T. Lewis
Richcraft.....Mr. G. Beane	Mme. Michet..Mr. C. K. Fox
Hans......Mr. S. Bradshaw	Laurette.....Miss L. Brown

After which,
WILLIAM HANLON
will appear, for
THE FIRST TIME,
in his Unrivaled Act,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION, ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Assisted by his two brothers,
GEORGE AND ALFRED HANLON.
The entertainments will conclude with
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE,
or
LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. Fox.
It abounds in all kinds of
TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
And the last scene, representing the
BOWER OF LA REINE ABEILLE
In the Regions of Fairy Bliss,
is one of the most brilliant Pantomimic denouements ever placed upon any stage.

The Scenic effects are by Messrs. Hilliard and R. S. Smith.

The Mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Morgan.

The Magic Tricks and Appointments by Mr. John Lundy.

And the new and brilliant wardrobe by Mr. Keyser.

The characters will be sustained by
Messrs. G. L. Fox, W. Stanton, C. K. Fox, S. Bradshaw, M. Pike, Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Fanny France, and Miss Wilmot.

Pierrot.......Mr. G. L. Fox	Harlequin...Mr. W. Stanton
Columbine..Miss L. Brown	Pantaloon....Mr. C. K. Fox

In the course of the evening,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
which has been selected from the orchestras of the Academy of Music and Philharmonic Society, will perform, amongst other novelties, a Grand Medley Overture, arranged by Mr. Charles Koppitz, and the
VALSE DE ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
by Mr. ALFRED HANLON, arranged by Mr. Koppitz.
CONDUCTOR..............MR. CHARLES KOPPITZ
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette and Balcony	50 Cents.

WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.

Seats in the Private Boxes	75 Cents.
Amphitheatre	25 Cents.

The Box-Office will be open on Monday, and each succeeding day, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
FAREWELL CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
PEAK FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPIST,
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

The Peak Family have just closed a very successful engagement of three weeks at the Athenæum, and by particular request will give their farewell concert at the Academy of Music.

NEW SONGS, BALLADS, NEW BELL MUSIC,
Upon the two hundred Silver Bells.
The four juveniles,
Master EDDIE, FRANK, LIZETTE and ANNIE,
Will appear for the first time in
ZOUAVE COSTUME.

For further particulars, see programmes.
Parquette and balcony, 50 cents.
Family circle and amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at the Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
C. C. CHASE, Business Manager.

THISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION BALL,
Under the patronage of the Caledonian Club.
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1861.
J. Nicholson, Sec'y. JAS. NORVEL, Pres.

GIGNOUX'S
INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA,
On exhibition at
SCHAUS' NEW GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD FOR THE benefit of the House of Mercy, (Mrs. RICHMOND'S,) commencing on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, and will continue, day and evening, until FRIDAY, 10½ o'clock P. M., at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
Nathaniel Marsh, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:35 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M., for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A COTTAGE AND ONE OR MORE acres of land within two miles of either the Hudson River or Harlem railroads, and within 25 miles of the City. Any one wishing to sell low for cash may address with particulars, B. S., Madison Square Post Office, for one week.

STEAM-POWER WANTED.—WANTED, IN the lower part of the City, a room on first floor or basement, with 8 to 12 horse-power, which may be required at night. Apply to Box No. 1,172 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED ON LEASE—A WELL-built, medium-sized, high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs.; north side of 34th-st. preferred. Tenant unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,552 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsoming, distempering or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WHALE STILL LIVES.
THE WHALE STILL LIVES.
THE WHALE STILL LIVES.
THE WHALE STILL LIVES.
THE WHALE STILL LIVES.
THE WHALE STILL LIVES.
and is daily delighting thousands of all ages, by the grace and grandeur of his movements,
SWIMMING ABOUT HIS LARGE TANK,
as if in his own native seas.
TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 11, 1861,
being the USUAL FAMILY HOLIDAY,
LADIES, CHILDREN and SCHOOLS
will find it a good opprtunity to
SEE THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
and witness the performance of that
ELEGANT AND SUPERB DRAMA,
THE EARL"S DAUGHTER,
which is produced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7½ in the evening. At the same time they will see
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile in Egypt.
THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE 9 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT UNION BURLESQUE,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Which, having been played
EIGHTY-EIGHT NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE,
Must be
SPEEDILY WITHDRAWN,
To make room for several novelties which are in active preparation.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Performances to terminate before 11 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY,
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY
OF THE
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
Written by C. Gaylor, Esq.
Will be acted EVERY NIGHT, concluding with a laughable afterpiece by Charles Dance, called
HE'S NOT A MISS.
The following artists will appear in the evening's entertainments:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss MORANT,
Mr. FLOYD,	Miss MELLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss GIMBER,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss GREEN.
Miss LA FOREST.	

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by Gignoux.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by Huntington.
DOVER CLIFFS, by Shayer, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by Akers.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

NOW OPEN,
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

ELEVENTH WEEK.—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE, upper saloon of Hope Chapel. EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON AARON BURR.
By Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the eloquent blind preacher,
At the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand,
On THURSDAY EVENING,
Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, may be obtained of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Griffith's Drug Store, corner Norfolk and Grand sts., and at the door.

E. P. WHIPPLE, OF BOSTON,
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
In Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Subject MARTIN LUTHER. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at WENTWORTH'S Bakery, No. 81 East Broadway, and at the Church on the evening of the lecture.

FIRST LECTURE OF REV. J. P. NEWMAN
Before the Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. *Subject*—Jerusalem and its sacred places; illustrated with maps and costumes. Tickets, 25 cents each.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LECTURES.—The second lecture of the course will be delivered in the Church, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Theodore L. Cutler. Subject—*Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon, or the Ups and Downs in Life.* Single tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door after 7½ o'clock.

FREE CLASS FOR THE VIOLIN—TO COMmence THURSDAY EVENING, at No. 288 Bowery. Gentlemen can learn to play by note in 12 lessons. All are invited. Boys free class SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Also, private lessons on the piano, violin, flute, melodeon, &c., $10 per quarter. Rooms open every day and evening. L. A. BENJAMIN.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.—A GOOD SOPRANO SINGER, WHO is capable and willing to give instructions on the Piano to two children, in compensation for a good home in a pleasant family, may address W. K. S., Box No. 1,538 Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COTTAGE PIANO, in good order and at low price, by a cash purchaser. Address E. B., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening class for gentlemen, Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools attended.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1861, No. 20 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the transaction of a stock commission business.

J. VAN SCHAICK,
E. H. VAN SCHAICK.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A CHILD, 7 YEARS old, in the country; can make herself useful; would pay small board. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 192 Times Office.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Rebels Preparing for an Attack on the National Army of the Potomac.

RUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Dec. 9, via Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk this morning, carrying thirty-two prisoners, discharged by the United States on parole. A rebel flag of truce met our boat and transferred thereto some ladies coming from Richmond.

From to-day's Norfolk *Day-Book* we learn that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the sutlers are removing their stores. War rumors were plentiful, and the war fever very high.

A telegram from Savannah, Dec. 7, states that Gen Butler's expedition arrived on that day at Port Royal.

Nothing is said about Parson Brownlow's victory, or of Fort Pickens affairs.

Dr. Johnson Clark, Surgeon of the Union Coast Guard, died to-day of typhoid fever. His body is sent North by this evening's boat.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—REBEL GUNS AND GUNNERY—POOR SHOOTING—HOW THE SOLDIERS KEEP WARM—COL. GRAHAM ARRESTED BY MISAPPREHENSION—HIS RETURN TO DUTY—PROBABILITY OF A MOVE—REVIEW AND INSPECTION OF THE BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Charles County, Md., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Excelsior Brigade is once again all together. The Fifth has moved from Port Tobacco, and Gen. Sickles has his five regiments all within a mile of his headquarters. The First Brigade of Gen. Hooker's Division is encamped near them, together with several battalions of regular artillery and a New-York Battery. Across the river, and in full view from this shore, are the batteries of the rebels, rising one above another, while from the trees that skirt with their dark foliage the Virginia shore, can be seen rising the smoke from their many camp-fires. There can be no doubt that the enemy is at this point vastly superior in force, outnumbering us probably four to one. They have also a number of heavy guns in position, and whenever some little oyster-boat passes, these huge dogs of war shake the very ground with their hoarse growling, while from their iron throats are hurled the deadly missiles of modern warfare.

The rebel gunners are, however, miserable marksmen. Their artillery is excellent and of long range, but they very rarely hit anything. Their balls and shell frequently lodge far on the Maryland shore, while the vessel which is their target passes along unscathed. Now and then our artillery replies, and the other day one of our shells was seen to explode directly over the rebel battery, scattering its garrison in every direction. Our guns cannot, however, compete with them in weight of metal, and do not often reply. The rebel steamer *Page*, mounting a very heavy gun, is blockaded up the creek. It is supposed that she wishes to run down to Aquia Creek; but she is too closely watched. She has been noticed to have steam up within a week, but will hardly dare venture out in the teeth of our gunboats.

Winter has commenced, and as I write the falling snow is hiding this villainous soil found hereabouts with its downy covering, and perhaps many of your readers wonder how soldiers live in tents at this season. Canvass is a poor substitute for a brick wall or weather-boarding, but necessity is a stimulant to ingenuity, and if a soldier lives uncomfortably it is his own fault. The country is well wooded with a thick growth of pines. The soil is a tenacious clay. With logs and clay, huts are built and covered with a tent (to give light, and at the same time a roof,) and furnished with a chimney, and a floor of hewn logs make an elegant residence.

But few, however, go to that trouble. Some dig down a few feet, and then build a log hut over the cellar, or else simply pitch their tent over it. Others simply line their tent with logs, but all of the tents, arranged however they be, have chimneys. All these chimneys are composed of the same materials—logs and clay—yet there is the greatest difference in them imaginable. A soldier who can build a good chimney that will "draw" without smoking, is considered "a regular trump."

The arrest of Col. Graham, after his most successful and daring reconnoissance of that mysterious place, Mathias Point, probably took most of your readers by surprise. The arrest was not, as was rumored, for making the reconnoissance without orders, but for the supposed violation of an order forbidding the destruction of the property of rebels. It was found, however, that the houses burned were used as a shelter for rebel pickets, and for signalizing to and from Maryland, and Col. Graham, much to the delight of his regiment, was at once relieved from arrest, and returned to duty.

The great question now is are we to winter here? The prevailing sentiment is strongly against it. The privates, especially, are clamorous for action, and are anxious to be sent where they can be in active service instead of winter quarters. Various rumors exist as to the removal of the Brigade to another scene of action, but nothing definite is known.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Brigade under the command of Gen. Sickles was reviewed and inspected by a Major Davis, of Gen. McClellan's Staff, accompanied by the Comte de Paris. The marching in review was excellent. All the regiments were out with their pioneers, ambulances and ambulance-squads, baggage-wagons, &c. Subsequent to the review each regiment was minutely inspected in all its various departments. In addition the hospitals of the various regiments were inspected a day or two previously by a Surgeon of the regular army, who expressed himself much pleased therewith. The Brigade is thoroughly prepared for active service, and would no doubt distinguish itself should it be fortunate enough to meet the enemy. GEDMA.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ONE OF THEM.

Richmond, Prison No. 2, Fourth Floor.

Dear Parents: I wrote you a line or two by the mail accompanying Dr. Hagadorn, whom you have seen ere this. Dr. B. expressed great gratification at H.'s well-being. He has many friends here, and any attentions shown the prisoners in the neighborhood of New-York by its citizens can but have a beneficial effect upon the prisoners here. Nevertheless, I cannot but regret that some of the money and attentions bestowed on them should not have caused thought toward doing the like toward us. Why not send a batch of clothing to the unfortunates here? Government must know that their slop-shop duds can't last forever. And here we are, with the same rags upon us that adorned us upon our exit from Washington four months ago. Torn by bullets and saturated with blood on the field of Manassas though they were, we still hang to them as our only wardrobe. The Confederates have of late given us coverlids, which, of course, don't supply the part of clothing.

I see by the papers that a way is open *via* Fortress Monroe. Let some one in *New-York raise a subscription for the United States prisoners of war in Richmond.* It would surprise Mr. D., of whom you mentioned in your last, if he were told that there are men, aye, *hundreds* of them, minus coats, hats, shoes, and even breeches. Yes, I see men every day whose only shelter from the cold and exposure is a blanket fastened round the waist by a strap. I am fortunately supplied, as I have funds. I speak for others in the above lines.

Do not let your minds be filled with anxiety on my account; I have been buffeted about the world enough to know how to turn even misfortune to profit.

So long as health does not fail, your son can find employment and enjoyment, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He has clothing, a cot to sleep on, (own manufacture,) enough to eat, and some money. He finds it difficult to act and feel the same degree of dignity and personal satisfaction that he could in the open air. We all look forward to Congress to *legislate* in our behalf. Don't let it disappoint the country by persisting in rather riveting our condition, than in doing that which were an act of justice to itself and humanity to us.

Keep smooth brows, or care will make ravages unpleasant to think of. Could we but banish care, how much could we prolong a life of usefulness. Leave care to the wicked; good deeds should be unaccompanied with anxiety, whatever their consequences. Are you not happy and proud in my being selected by the fates as the fortunate one to contribute to the country's benefit by undergoing a little inconvenience? I shall never regret the time passed here, unless this war should comprehend objects other than those announced when I volunteered. *Preserve the Union*—but let the bond be in the hearts of the people, not a yoke around their necks. Prosecute the war by aid of Generals who will not deem the objects of the Government to be a raid on private property and the rights of the people.

It is not enough to conquer—we must conciliate. Fear unaccompanied by love is never desirable as a connecting link between man and man. Love is the grand pacificator and civilizing power;—it is alone all-powerful. Fear is an unnecessary agent.

By the kindness of the officer of the guard, I have my parole of honor in a limited degree; I am very fortunate in this, and shall ever remember the kindness of the act. My condition is now such that you need have no anxiety for my personal privations.

With great love, ever your affectionate son.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS.

THE LAST OF THE GUNBOATS GONE TO CAIRO—THE DISPATCH WITH WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN CONSTUCTED—COMMODORE FOOTE, ETC.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

Yesterday the last of the National gunboats, the *Benton*, Commodore Foote's flagship, departed for Cairo, none too early, as to-day the river is full of ice. Capt. W. D. Porter left for the same destination on Monday with his gunboat.

The dispatch with which the naval officers here have built and equipped the gunboat fleet exceeds anything in our naval history.

It was the boast of Commodore Perry that he built some of his vessels on Lake Erie in twenty-six days. Capt. Porter took the ferry-boat *New Era*, completely stripped her of everything but the framework of her hull, and entirely remodeled, rebuilt, and planked her, strengthened her with additional timbers and knees, caulked her, put in bulkheads, built strong and ample gun decks, cased her hull with iron plates, in fact, constructed a new vessel, carrying nine heavy guns, and floated her out of her dock in *fourteen days*. The mechanics tell with considerable zest how, on the fourteenth day, Capt. Porter, who had been crowding the work night and day, without giving notice opened the gates of the floating dock, let on the water, and, to the astonishment of the industrious artisans aboard, the craft was in her element. The Captain christened his boat the *Essex*, after his father's renowned vessel, and judging from precedent, Capt. Porter is the "bulldog" or fighting man of this expedition. He has chosen Dahlgren guns for his armament, and delights in "shelling."

A story to the point is told of his "cruise" up the Cumberland River in his ferry-boat, before her metamorphosis into a naval craft. He had three shell guns aboard, and hearing that there were some hostile bodies and batteries up that river, went up to reconnoitre. At a point where the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers approach within short distance of each other, he had ascertained there was near the Tennessee a gathering of rebels, the camp being distant from the Cumberland about three miles. Taking his bearing and range, he threw three nine-inch shells into the camp, and went on further up the river.

Next day, on his return, he landed with a party to learn the effect of his "shelling." On cautiously approaching the camp, he found it deserted, only one old negro left. Captain says: "Well, uncle, what's the matter?" "Matter? de Lord, Massa, sunthin's up, sure. What! Dunno what you call 'em, but dar cum, yesterday, one bloo streak—two bloo streak—tree bloo streak, an' den de almightiest bustin's you eber did see!" The wind at the time of the firing was strongly from the camp, and the report of the guns was not very distinctly heard, if at all, by the rebels. No doubt they were as much astonished by the range of the guns, as the negro was obfuscated by the transaction.

The Captain seems in his labors here to have discarded epaulettes and other insignia of his rank, and with felt hat and citizens' clothes industriously applied himself to his task of crowding work and directing his men. His fellow-officers tell an anecdote of him as follows: Capt. Porter on first arrival at Cairo landed with his Surgeon, (Surgeon in uniform,) and went to the St. Charles Hotel for quarters. Entering together, Captain says, "Landlord, what do you charge for board here?" "Three dollars per week for you; five dollars for the gentleman," addressing the Surgeon. "Do the best you can for that, eh," says the Captain. "Yes." Next day landlord went down to the levee to see the "big guns," and asked for the Captain. "I am the Captain," said Porter. The Captain's quarters suddenly improved, but charges remained the same.

Commodore Foote is a very affable gentleman, is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers, and distinguished himself in China by the bombardment and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort in all respects a superior work of masonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast. His flag-ship, the *Benton*, is a remarkably powerful iron-clad boat, carrying 18 heavy rifled and shell guns; in strength and effectiveness equal to any frigate in the navy. A few days more will put the entire fleet in working order, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon all the naval officers here for the great work they have accomplished in an unprecedently short time, and too, without the conveniences and appliances of a navy-yard. The great work of opening this river has no doubt got mainly to be done by the gunboats. That they will accomplish it, all believe, for the gallant navy has always been equal to the demands of the country upon it. The work is difficult and extremely perilous, and will add some bright names to our already glorious naval record.

Appended is a list of naval officers on this station termed the Flotilla Western Waters:

Flag-officer, A. H. Foote.
Capt. W. D. Porter,
Capt. A. H. Kelty,
Capt. Dove,
Capt. Mack,
Capt. Pennock,
Capt. Winslow,
Capt. Roger Perry,
Capt. Steimbel,
Lieut. Phelps,
Lieut. Shirk,
Lieut. Wilson,
Lieut. Paulding,
Lieut. Bishop,
Midshipman, Lord.
Master's Mate, Butler.

Yours, OAK.

CAPTURE OF THE MARAUDER SWEENEY AND HIS BAND.

Glasgow, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 8.

The notorious marauder, Capt. Sweeney, and his band of robbers, who have for some time kept this section of the country in terror, were captured yesterday at Rogers' Mill, near here, by a detachment of cavalry, under Capt. Merrill. Sweeney's pickets were surprised and captured, and his band, thirty-five in number, taken without firing a gun.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A LIEUTENANT.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

This afternoon, a shocking murder was committed at the camp of the Second Maryland Regiment, stationed on the suburbs of the City. Whilst the regiment was drawn up for dress parade, a private named Chas. Koons came from his tent, picked up a musket, took deliberate aim at Lieut. Wilson, fired and killed him on the spot. It appears that, some three weeks since, Lieut. Wilson shot a private named Gardner, for persistent insubordination after three times trying to run the pickets, killing him. Koons, who was a friend of the deceased, determined to revenge his death by taking the life of Lieut. Wilson. The Lieutenant was a resident of this city, and was generally esteemed in the regiment. Great indignation is expressed in the regiment at the murder, and a dispostion was manifested to take immediate vengeance on Koons, but he was immediately sent a prisoner to Fort McHenry.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Wheeling, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requiring all persons in this State, who take out license to transact any business, to first take the oath to support the Constitution and restored Government of Virginia.

Mr. Brown, of the Kanawha, offered a resolution to release the people of that valley from taxes this year, on account of the devastation of their country.

RELEASE OF CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

Among the passengers from Boston to this city yesterday was Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, late United States Minister in Paris, who has been released on parole from his imprisonment in Fort Warren by the General Government. He is on his way to Norfolk and Richmond, where he is to procure the release of Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from this State, now held as a prisoner of war by the Confederates. Failing in this, he is to return to the custody of the Washington authorities.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

Arrival and Departure of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts.

Reception Breakfast at the Astor House—Presentation of the National Standard.

On Monday morning, at about 9 o'clock, this regiment, which has been encamped at Readville, Mass., for some time past, struck tents, preparatory to its departure for the seat of war. Previous to its departure, at the roll-call, 1,020 officers and men answered to their names. In the evening the men left, by the Stonington route, for New-York, and arrived here at about noon yesterday. The steamer *Cornelius Vanderbilt* was chartered to convey them to this City.

On landing at the foot of Twenty-third-street, the regiment was welcomed by a detachment of the Sons of Massachusetts, who, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, had been waiting upon the dock for some time to receive them. As soon as the debarkation had taken place the men were formed into line, and preceded by Dodworth's Band and the Sons of Massachusetts, were marched to the Park Barracks. Many of the privates in this regiment have thrown up lucrative and profitable engagements, and are members of the best families of Boston. The majority of the officers were members of the New-England Guard which was organized in 1812, and has had in its ranks many notable and distinguished men of Boston.

Quite a number of people turned out to greet the Twenty-Fourth, whose steady front and martial tread was the subject of well deserved praise. In drill and appearance this regiment compares favorably with any that has yet left. The principal buildings on Broadway were gaily decorated with flags, Tiffany's, Houghwout's and Stewart's being conspicuous among them.

On arriving at the barracks in the Park, the men stacked arms, unslung knapsacks and refreshed themselves. By invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts, the officers adjourned to the Astor House and partook of breakfast. Among the guests were Brig.-Gen. Reed, Col. Stevenson, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Lieut.-Col. Ritchie, the members of Gov. Andrew's Staff, and others. At the conclusion of the meal,

Rev. Dr. Tyng, in welcoming Col. Stevenson and his regiment said, that he had hardly time to say anything but of a general character, as Col. Stevenson had received orders to march at 4 o'clock, and those orders must be obeyed. Last Spring, he told the General Government that if it were necessary, Massachusetts alone, would undertake to put down the rebellion. Every succeeding regiment that left for the war should stand higher in our esteem, and have a greater claim upon our admiration. The regiment that they were now welcoming was organized from that favored regiment many present had known from youth—the New-England Guard. It was a peculiar pleasure to welcome them, and he need not say that they had the confidence and trust of the people of Massachusetts. Other States may find it necessary to stop newspapers, factories and paper-mills, but Massachusetts need do no such thing. The Twenty-fourth were going to the den of a dragon, and was going, if he might be allowed to say so, to fix that dragon by the throat, and pinion him to the earth till the Constitution and the laws were again upheld. Let him go? "No! never," is the response of all. We rejoice in the fidelity of the Sons of Massachusetts; we bid them go out to fight our battles,—not to raise our State higher, for no living man can exalt the character of loyal and patriotic Massachusetts. It was the first to abolish Slavery, and it will be the last to give bondage to liberty. You, Col. Stevenson, and your command are going on steamers to show our Southern friends what Massachusetts can do. Go, Sir; go, gentlemen;—we know that you will either bring back the shield you bear unsullied, and with honor, or come back a corpse upon it.

Col. Stevenson, in reply, said that he thanked them kindly for the kind manner they had welcomed the Twenty-fourth to-day. All who knew him knew it was impossible for him to make a speech, but that was of little consequence, as our cause needed no oratory, it appealed to every loyal heart.

Mr. Charles Stetson, Jr., on behalf of the ladies and guests of the Astor House, then presented a handsome National standard to Col. Stevenson, and begged him, under its starry folds to fight its battles, and maintain our Constitution.

Col. Stevenson made an appropriate response, and said it should have a soldier's defence and a soldier's respect.

At the conclusion of the presentation the Colonel left the room to join his regiment, and was followed by his officers.

Shortly afterward Gen. Burnside entered the room and was received with loud applause. On being called upon for a speech, the General, though quite reluctant to do so, said that he thought when he entered, that Col. Stevenson and his officers were in the room, but he found that they had left to join their regiment. He was not prepared to say anything; he was so much occupied with his business that he could think of nothing else. He could not do better than follow the example set soldiers by the Commander-in-Chief, and that was to say nothing for the present, but do all in his power to sustain and uphold the Constitution, and endeavor to be a good and faithful soldier in the field.

Quartermaster-General Reed and Col. Ritchie then made a few remarks, and the company broke up.

The regiment was again formed, and marched to foot of Canal-street, where it embarked on board the steamers *Admiral* and *Eastern City*, by which means it will be conveyed to Annapolis, to join Gen. Burnside's Division. All of the men are thoroughly uniformed, equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. Accompanying the regiment is Gilmore's celebrated band, of Boston, which numbers twenty-four pieces. Besides this there is a drum-corps of twenty. Owing to the fog, the steamers did not sail last night, but no doubt ere this have done so. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel—Thomas G. Stevenson, of Boston.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis A. Osborn, of Boston.
Major—Robert H. Stevenson, of Boston.
Surgeon—Samuel A. Green, of Boston.
Assistant-Surgeon—Hall Curtis, of Boston.
Chaplain—W. R. G. Mellen, of Gloucester.
Adjutant—John F. Anderson, of Boston.
Quartermaster—Wm. V. Hutchison, of Boston.
Captains—Chas. H. Hooper, Boston; Wm. F. Redding, Boston; Edward C. Richardson, Boston; John C. Maker, Boston; John T. Price, Jr., Boston; Geo. F. Austin, Salem; Robert F. Clark, Boston; J. Lewis Stackpole, Cambridge; John Daland, Salem; William Pratt, Boston.
First Lieutenants—George W. Gardner, Salem; Charles B. Amory, West Roxbury; James B. Bell, Cambridge; Charles A. Folsom, Boston; James B. Nichols, Salem; John N. Partridge, Boston; Albert Ordway, Cambridge; James A. Perkins, Boston; James H. Turner, Boston; Mason A. Rea, Boston.
Second Lieutenants—Wm. L. Horton, West Roxbury; Thomas P. Edmands, Boston; John C. Jones, Jr., West Roxbury; Nathaniel S. Barstow, Boston; Daniel T. Sargent, Boston; Chas. G. Ward, Boston; Thomas M. Sweet, Boston; Jas. M. Barnard, Boston; Horatio T. Jarvis, Boston; Deming Jarvis, Jr., Boston.

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Fifth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Eppendorf, leave Camp Readville for the seat of war to-morrow.

One hundred and twenty-six recruits, under Capt. Devereux, passed through Boston this afternoon, to join the Massachusetts Nineteenth Regiment, Col. Hinks. They were mostly three months' men in the Eighth Regiment, honorably known as the Salem Zouaves.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Tuesday. Dec. 10.

Nashville papers contain a letter from George N. Sanders to Kossuth, extolling the secession movement, and hoping European lovers of freedom will extend their sympathies to the South.

An elegant flag was presented by the Louisville ladies to Gen. Monson, at Camp Ben Spaulding, yesterday. Mr. Lingle, editor of the Lafayette *Courier*, made the presentation speech on behalf of the ladies.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND STONE FLEET.

From the New-Bedford Standard, Dec. 9.

The vessels to compose the second stone-fleet, which have been fitted at this port, and are to be used for the purpose of blockading the harbor of Charleston, in connection with ships fitting at Boston, New-London and New-York, took their departure this morning. They are

Ships *America*, Capt. Henry B. Chase; *William Lee*, Capt. Horace A. Lake.

Barks *India*, Capt. Avery F. Parker; *Valparaiso*, Capt. William Wood; *Majestic*, Capt. Joseph Dimmick; *Margaret Scott*, Capt. Henry F. Toby; and *Mechanic*, Capt. Archibald Baker, Jr.

THE UNION COAST GUARD.

This regiment, Col. D. W. Waidrop, from its peculiar organization, being both a sea and land force, presents many advantages offered by no other. At present it is stationed at Fortress Monroe. Captain B. Hecley, who is now recruiting at 356 Pearl-street, intends sending on a squad of men under command of Lieut. Reynolds, on Saturday next. A few more men are wanted; all who wish to join should apply immediately.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooners *Wide World*, *John L. Redner*, *Benjamin Strong* and *Herschell*, now lying at the Government dock foot of Murray-street. North River, are all loading provisions for Locust Point. The United States steam transports *Jersey Blue*, *Commerce* and *W. P. Clyde*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, are also loading provisions and ammunition for the same place. They will probably all sail to-day.

The United States steam-transport *Vanderbilt* is now lying at the dock foot of Warren-street, N. R., and will immediately commence taking in coal, provisions and ammunition for Port Royal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Gang of Swindlers Caught.—Officer Crosby, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested three men, who gave their names as Joe Edwards, Wm. H. Leonard, and —— Miller. They are charged by John Onions, of No. 133 Liberty-street, with having swindled him out of $250, in the following manner. They advertised in the *Herald* for a partner having the above sum in cash; stating that they were engaged in the grocery business at No. 457 Macdougal-street. Mr. Onions answered their advertisement, and had an interview with the trio. They showed him large piles of boxes, which, it was alleged, were filled with groceries of all kinds. They stated they had been in business there about ten months; had done, and were doing a large and flourishing trade, and that the goods in the store were worth $1,000. Mr. Onions demanded that a legal agreement should be drawn up by an attorney. One of the firm was therefore put forward as a lawyer, the writings were drawn up, duly executed, and the money paid over. Onions was to be an active partner, and it seems that he soon became altogether too active to suit the designs of his copartners. An examination of the boxes in the store showed that they were empty, except a few filled with stones. The value of everything there did not exceed a few dollars. They had been there only a week or two, and had never paid any rent. Complainant, therefore, alleged that they were swindlers. Justice Brennan held the accused for examination.

Fire in a Dwelling-House—A Man Seriously Injured.—At six o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the first floor of the dwelling-house No. 61 Second-street. The apartments where the fire originated were occupied by Mrs. Janike. All her furniture was destroyed. Her loss was about $400, upon which there was no insurance. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by A. M. Blinval. His furniture was damaged about $50. No insurance. The building is owned by E. Judah. It was damaged to the amount of $150. Mrs. Janike was absent from the City, but she had left a man named Jacob Harris in charge of the premises. He was asleep in the back room when the alarm of fire was given, and was so frightened that he jumped out of the window into the back yard, and was very seriously injured by the fall. The Police conveyed him to the Hospital.

Children for Homes in the West.—A large party of fifty fine boys and girls, orphans, and unprovided for, left New-York, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. H. Friedgen, from the Children's Aid Society. They rejoice much at this happy removal from poverty and suffering in the City to the good homes in the West ready to receive them. The institution which has made an effort to do so much for them, is now itself unprovided with funds for the outfit of its many little dependents. All who sympathize with the wants of suffering childhood, should cheerfully give assistance to this good work.

A Man Found Drowned with $270 and a Diamond in His Pockets.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the water off the foot of Wall-street, by some men engaged in dredging. He is thought to have been about 50 years of age. He was five feet ten inches in height, and when found was dressed in a black coat, green checked vest and dark pants. In his pockets there were found $270 in specie. There was also found upon him a valuable diamond breast-pin.

New-York Juvenile Asylum.—Friends of children who have gone West, from this institution, are requested to call at No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, this week. Mr. Geo. H. Allan, Agent of the Asylum, has many interesting facts to communicate in relation to five or six hundred children now in Illinois, recently seen or heard from. Office hours from 3 to 7 P. M.

Lecture.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, that Dr. Fisher will give a lecture next Friday evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles," for the benefit of the funds of the United States Sanitary Commission. As the subject is to be thoroughly illustrated by chemical experiments, models, diagrams, &c., much valuable information may be expected.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Just War—Its Relation to a Nation's Highest Development.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. STORRS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Rev. Dr. Storrs last evening delivered a lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, choosing for his subject the war in which the nation is now engaged, and the results likely to accrue from it to the people of this generation and their posterity. The lecturer having been introduced to a large and highly respectable audience, commenced his address with a general reference to history. He said that history is the biography of nations. It presents to us the vicissitudes of fortune through which nations have passed to greatness or decay. Each nation expects for itself a career of unexampled prosperity, and thinks it will somehow be exempted from the reverses that have befallen other nations. But all are liable to the same changes. These changes sometimes come unexpectedly, as in the case of this country at the present crisis. This country has suddenly awakened from the sunniest, softest dream of steadfast peace to find itself involved in a terrible war. Some sinking of heart may follow the sudden shock of this awakening. Still, as a resolute man will dominate in the midst of opposing forces, so will a nation, if of generous stock, rise superior to disaster. Thunder-storms, volcanic eruptions, are desolating phases of nature, that precede quietude and fruitful development; so, out of war, a people that manfully bears itself, sees brighter vistas in the future. This has been true of other nations. It will be so of ours. A just war, wisely waged, becomes a great improving, regenerating agent in the State. It is not the case with all wars; but will be the result of a war waged for a good cause, in a spirit of conscientious devotion. The lecturer cursorily touched upon the characteristics of wars, as usually precipitated and conducted, and deprecated the evils that they inevitably caused. Nevertheless, he contended that even the worst of wars had redeeming features. They draw forth from the rightful side striking examples of patriotism and self-sacrifice. They produced instances of that loyal spirit of self-defence that Christ himself imposed upon his followers. Some wars were a sharp and wide-spread administration of justice. They take on a judicial aspect; there is the crimson outside, but the lining is of purest ermine. The record of time has significance when such a war as the present marks its progress. Its effects upon our material interests must also be regarded. The waste of war is frightful, no matter how righteous the cause in which it is waged. It destroys men, and men are the producing agents from whom general prosperity accrues. Even brute animals can be made to produce more than they consume; so can slaves; how much more free, educated citizens. Yet the destructive influences of war have counterbalancing benefits. So far as expenditure goes, we have not approached many European nations in the amount of our pecuniary outgoings. We have not begun to rival the magnitude of the English national debt. In times of comparative peace we have spent $2,000,000,000 in movements against England, Algiers, Mexico and the Indians; surely we can bear some strain upon our resources in such a war as this. War does not involve annihilation, it merely causes redistribution. It is not always so disastrous as it at first appears to be. Many nations have achieved the highest pitch of prosperity in the very midst of continuous war. War impresses upon us many useful lessons. It teaches us a wise economy; it stimulates invention, shows us those deep reserves of power before unthought of, which always start into life under the spur of emergency. It opens up new schemes of remunerative enterprise. The lecturer proved how some of the most useful inventions and grandest progressive movements of former and cotemporary nations followed upon periods of seemingly exhaustive war. Dr. Storrs then made the conventional contrast between the inhabitants of luxurious plains and those who breathed a more invigorative atmosphere, spoke of the elasticity and recuperative energies of the latter, as compared with the spasmodic passion of the former, and drew the inference which the peculiar geographical qualities of the North and South would naturally suggest. He went on to say that the trials we are called upon to undergo will make better men of us and our posterity. When the reaction consequent on reëstablished peace comes, every species of prosperous enterprise will expand to more imposing proportions than ever. Like the fabled giant, we shall arise all the stronger for the touch of our mother earth that we received in the moment of temporary prostration. Dr. Storrs proceeded to expatiate at length on the moral aspects of the war. The war will educate and inspire us. It is a great thing for a nation to come to a knowledge of its own martial strength. A greater sense of responsibility—a more even-tempered magnanimity are thereby created. We are made more patient—less petulant. The lecturer spoke at length on the better submission to discipline which the war will produce. It will render us more subordinate—more ready to yield obedience where obedience is due. A Republic gains greatness by the strength of the Government it imposes on itself, and the readiness of its obedience to such delegated authority. The volunteer army, when it disbands, will diffuse this spirit of subordination amongst all classes. The war will knit together all sections of the community. The voice that rolls along the battle's edge is just as musical, whether German or American; there is no distinction now between Hungarian and Huguenot; the green flag, shamrock and all, floats nobly beside the Stars and Stripes. Great good will be derived from instances of individual heroism. We shall take a more exalted view of things. The lecturer, in a fine strain of eloquence, referred to the heroic sacrifice of Gen. [illegible], and to various cases of glorious personal achievement that have obtained historic fame, and declared that they had all had their share in the improvement of the race. War will bring our foremost men to the front. It will give power to the best and greatest. It will deliver us from insidious foes who seek to undermine our rights and liberties, and, viewed in that light, must be regarded as a blessing. It will teach us to call things by their right names—American Slavery amongst the rest. The final peace, the immortal serenity that we all look for comes to us through the august travail of ages; so may the ordeal through which we are now passing soon bring us a foretaste of that peace. Dr. Storrs was warmly applauded throughout, and that by listeners of more than usual discrimination.

Brooklyn Common Council.

THE SINKING FUND—YORK-STREET OPENING, ETC.

A regular weekly meeting of this body was held Monday evening. A communication was received from the Mayor, relative to the Sinking Fund. He says the accountant employed upon the books of the Sinking Fund, to separate each loan, has completed his labors. From the investigations had, it appears that the amount of indebtedness for the whole of the city loan is $6,913,582,37; that the availables held and to the credit of the fund are $487,774,40. Both amounts agree with the last annual report of the Comptroller. Neither the sewerage bonds nor those issued for local improvements, and to be paid for by local assessment, are included in the above. The City Hall loan shows a not inconsiderable deficiency, which, however large balances have accrued, will continue to accrue to the credit of several of the other loans, mainly in consequence of the peculiar language of the laws authorizing these loans to be made. This, however, will not effect the general result. The Mayor annexes a statement to the communication, showing the various amounts necessary to be raised annually hereafter upon the city at large, and the several parts thereof, for principal and interest due on the different loans, and recommends that it be printed. The Mayor also recommends that the Finance Committee be authorized to examine the same, and, on receiving their approval, the statement be filed, and that the Comptroller be directed to have the accounts continued in like manner in future.

Assets of Liabilities of the City of Brooklyn, 1st January, 1861:

Balance debt to Sinking Fund for deficiency to pay City Hall loans of 1837, 1838 and 1846, which loans were paid out of the Sinking Fund		$255,842 12
City Hall Loan, 1846		90,000 00
City Hall Loan, 1849		50,000 00
City Hall Loan, 1850		15,000 00
Washington Park Loan, 1848		121,540 42
Ex'g Liabilities authorized April 18, 1843		50,000 00
Current expenses of 1857		150,000 00
Water Loan of 1853		55,000 00
Williamsburgh Liabilities of 1855		150,000 00
Mount Prospect-square		90,000 00
Current Expenses 1855		500,000 00
Williamsburgh School Loan		44,199 83
Williamsburgh Street Loan		92,000 00
Water loan, April 12, 1856	$1,300,000	
Water loan, Feb. 10, 1857	2,900,000	
Water loan, add'l, Feb. 10, 1857	500,000	
Water loan, permanent, April 16, 1859	650,000—5,350,000 00	
Williamsburgh local improvements, Mar. 19, 1859		100,000 00
Total		$6,913,582 37

Securities in Sinking Fund on the 1st day of January, 1861, as per statement of the Comptroller:

Williamsburgh Village Bonds	$2,000 00	Premiums	5,819 17
Kings County Bonds	30,000 00	Cash	148,197 97
City Bonds	262,040 42	Bonds and Mortgages	34,774 00
Interest on Bond and Mortgage	4,879 58	Interest on City Bonds	63 26
Total			$487,774 40

The communication was laid on the table for one week and ordered printed. Another communication was received from the Mayor recommending that the proceedings for extending York-street to Fulton-street, be suspended for the present, provided it can be done without injury to parties who have been affected by the proceedings already taken, and to the City Treasury.

Explosion in a Distillery—One Man Instantly Killed.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday morning, an alcohol still exploded in the distillery of Messrs. Furman & Co., on the block bounded by First and Second, North Fourth and North Fifth streets, by which one man, named Frank Teague, who had charge of the still, was almost instantly killed, and the premises set on fire. The explosion is described by those who heard it as most terrific. The walls of the building where the explosion took place, were blown out, and the whole premises were apparently wrapped in one sheet of fire. The loss of Messrs. Furman & Co. is estimated at $20,000, which amount is covered by insurance in several New-York and Brooklyn offices.

Outrage Upon a Little Girl.—A man named Alexander Mathews, (colored,) on Saturday night committed a gross outrage upon a little girl, only 12 years of age, on Fort Greene. Mathews was arrested Monday night by Sergeant Carlear, of the Fourth Precinct Police, and the people in the vicinity were so indignant towards the offender that it was with the greatest difficulty they were prevented from giving him the benefit of lynch law.

What the Brooklyn Ladies are Doing.—The Ladies' National Aid Society of the Eastern District yesterday forwarded to the Military Hospital at St. Louis a box containing 261 articles for the comfort of the sick soldiers, such as shirts, (cotton and flannel,) drawers do., stockings, pillow-cases, towels, handkerchiefs, dressing-gowns, comforters, sheets, slippers, &c.

General Term.—Calendar for this day. Nos 9, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

News from New-Mexico.

Kansas City, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Sante Fé and Cañon City mail arrived last night with dates to the 24th ult.

All the merchants in the Territory are required by Col. Canby to turn over their money to Messrs. Donaldsons, of Sante Fé, as a loan to the Government.

On the 18th ult., a band of Navajo Indians went to Carrolls, near Albuquerque and stole a large quantity of stock. A party of citizens started in pursuit, for the purpose of recovering the property, but six of the men having got on in advance, fell into an ambuscade and were killed. The rest of the party, being too few in number to continue the pursuit were compelled to return. The same Indians have been committing depredations on a large scale. It is understood that Col. Canby is about to change the system heretofore pursued for holding the savages in check. Instead of keeping the troops in one post he will divide them into companies, and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after Indians when they attempt robberies.

Measures are being taken to establish a mail route between Santa Fé and Denver City.

By connecting a link of forty miles from Colorado to Fountain City the route would be complete.

It is stated that Messrs. Roberts & Co., contractors for carrying the mail from Independence to Santa Fé, intend putting coaches on that part of the road. When these facts are laid before the Post-office Department, and every effort made for its success, with the aid of the Pacific telegraph from Denver City, Santa Fé will be placed within eight days' communication with the States.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	66,169,000
Specie	8,457,000
Due from other Banks	8,418,000
Due to other Banks	8,729,700
Deposits	27,758,000
Circulation	6,324,600

[Advertisement.]

Knocking Things About Generally.—The successful landing of troops at Port Royal, and occupation of Forts Walker and Beauregard, has knocked terror into the hearts of rebels; and the expected advance of our great army of the Potomac, under the guidance of the brave McClellan, will soon knock the legs from under the bogus C. S. A.; meanwhile Knox, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, continues to knock down his most fashionable hats at such low prices that all others in the trade are compelled to knock under.

[Advertisement.]

ALBRO & POLHEMUS,

Dealers in Teas and Fine Groceries, &c., No. 1,285 Broadway, junction of Sixth-avenue. Fine Old Java Coffee, and high grade Teas, at the original prices.

N. B.—Sugars at reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, Holloway's Ointment, as it will cure *any* wound however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A Pot should be in every man's knapsack.

[Advertisement.]

"Central Park Skate Emporium."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. Conover & Walker, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Miss Mary C. Reilly, New-York; Mrs. [illegible] Smith, Brooklyn; S. J. Lyons, New-York; Jose Ma. [illegible] Campos, Havana; R. J. Lawler, New-York; F. F. [illegible]born, New-York; S. San Rowan, Mexico; [illegible] R. Norganes, A. F. de Costa, Cuba; A. Grau[illegible], Havana; Mrs. Georgia d'Abranches, child and servant, New-York; J. K. Dunham, Boston; [illegible], New-York; James Slevin, Philadelphia; J. D. [illegible], Matanzas; Wm. B. Chase, Portland, Me.; C. [illegible], New York; Ventura Caragol, Cuba; Angel [illegible]; M. de Bourbon, New-York; F. Duckurin, New-York; H. Arena, New-York; Ed. Hawley, New-York; [illegible] D. de Bourbon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. [illegible], Portland; Robert McCormac, Ireland; J. [illegible] Ward, Newark; E. Powell, New-York; Juan T. Rey, Havana; M. Caisley, New-York; Miss Cynthe Wardell, New-York; Mrs. Forsyth, New-York; Mrs. F. F. Ness, Pennsylvania; Wm. Rontlie, New-York; W. L. Tucker, Havana; T. F. Buck, New-York; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, nurse and child, New-York; Mrs. T. Donnelly, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Cesne, 2 children and 2 servants, New York; Miss Detmold and servant, New-York; J. T. Williams, New-York; E. B. Schneider, Cardenas; Miss Augusta Williams, New-York; A. B. Morell, E. Eritt, New-York; S. S. Russell, New-York; J. Dreaza, Havana; G. P. Deshon, Boston; M. Villate, New-York; Thomas M. Cash, New-York; C. D. Van Deusen, New-York; James Fraser, Canada; F. D. Ness, Pennsylvania; Thos. Cummings, Hackensack; R. Crane, New-York; B. B. Warderaraft, Cincinnati; W. Poulson, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. James W. Stone and servant, Boston. *For Nassau*—Mrs. Turtle and servant, T. C. Haddock, Troy, N. Y.; W. T. L. Weech, Nassau; Miss Bell, P. Baxton and servant, Nassau; Mrs. Weech, Nassau; H. Richards, New-York; Rev. W. McClure, D. D., Nassau; S. C. Barney, New-York; S. W. Van Camp, Quebec; A. Cunningham, Boston; Mrs. S. S. Turtle and infant, Nassau; Miss C. S. Brower, New-York; Miss Smith, Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ludlam, New-York; A. S. Adderley, Nassau, J. Moore, Toronto; Charles S. Brown, Toronto; Geo. Brown, Toronto; Jose Tosi, Nassau; T. E. Wood, New-Haven; S. M. Eldridge, New-York; Wm. Sawyer, Ensign Knipe, Second W. I. Regiment; Ensign Brown, Second W. I. Regiment.

Dec. 10—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow*—Miss Bianca Grager, New-York; Miss Helen Andrew, Scotland; Mrs. Eliza Shepperd, Leopold Shepperd, London; N. H. Wolf, Jr., New-York; Miss Mary Ann Stewart, Scotland; Hugh H. Ross, Mrs. H. A. Ross, J. D. Q. McAllister, John Ring, Robert McMillan, Rev. Alex. Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, Isabella and Mary Nicol, Mrs. Agnes Sutherland, Wm. Wilson, James Duffy, Ireland; Wm. Harton, England; Robert Walsh, Ireland; Andrew Fitzsimmons, Wm. O'Callaghan, David O'Connell, Jane Valentine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 1 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 33 | Gov. Island. 3 22 | Hell Gate.... 4 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships United Kingdom, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, F. McDonald; Karnak, Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Star of Acadia, (Br.,) Paschal, Liverpool, George E. Cook; Queen of the East, Schileye, Panama, Crocker & Warren.

Bark Flamingo, (Nor.,) Tiverhyelon, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Wm. Starrs, (Br.,) Maxwell, Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Jones & Co.; Martha Jane, Corbett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Cabot, Sumban, Boston, J. W. McKee; P. Blake, (Br.,) Crain, Santiago de Cuba, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Tariff, Provost, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Florence, Beally, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Seguine, Ellert, St. Croix, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Tom Sayers, (Br.,) Davidson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Locust Point, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Commerce, Long, Locust Point, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Wm. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Maria Jane, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Crosby, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Mary Boyd, Lubec 15 ds., with fish, &c., to John Boynton & Son.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., very light.

Sailed.

Dec. 9—Ships Aurora, Liverpool; Celestial Empire, do.; Constitution, do.; American Union, do.; Sierra Nevada, San Francisco. Bark Oriental, Hong Kong; Edward, (Pruss.,) Rotterdam; Lisette, (Pruss.,) Antwerp; Angelina, (Sard.,) Cork; A. Pendergrast, (Br.,) Lisbon. Schr. E. G. Knight, Montego Bay.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Agnes Garland, (previously reported ashore on Quogue,) is full of water. Oil casks have been put into her, and it is expected she will float off first high tide.

Portland, Dec. 10.—The schr. Stranger, of Cranberry Island, from Eastport for New-York, with a cargo of fish and laths, is badly ashore on Peak's Island, near here, and will probably be a total loss.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 9.—The bark Eleanor, from New-York, with a cargo of grain and flour, for Gloucester, has put in here, leaky, and cargo shifted; had to throw overboard part of cargo. Will have to discharge.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

CANNON AND BALLS,
DR. ROBERT A. FISHER,
of New-Haven, has generously consented to deliver his celebrated LECTURE, illustrated by a series of
BRILLIANT CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS,
ON
GUNPOWDER, CANNON AND PROJECTILES,
for the benefit of the Funds of the United States Sanitary Commission.

At the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
Giving full descriptions, aided by Models and Experiments of
GUNS, HOWITZERS, MORTARS, RIFLED CANNONS AND THEIR PROJECTILES.

As Dr. FISHER renders his services gratuitously, every dollar received will go to the relief of
THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Commission (receiving no salary) depend alone upon the free and patriotic offerings of the people, for the aid they can render the army. This lecture will afford a rare treat to all who will attend.

"I was sick, and ye visited me."
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Tickets Twenty-Five Cents.

A package of ten $2. For sale at Sibell's No. 12 Wall-st.; at Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. To comence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, pilot G. G. Messerve was suspended, for intemperance, from performing the duties of pilot of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook during the pleasure of the Board. All persons employing him as such will be subject to the penalties of the law. By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man (English) a situation; he is a thorough groom and coachman, and understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and will make himself useful; has the best references. Address W. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office. No objection to country.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; she understands her work thoroughly; can give satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 49 University-place, for two days.

HYDRAULIC PRESS WANTED.—DIAMETER of the ram to be from 8 to 12 inches; will be bought for cash, if price suits. Address HYDRAULIC, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.